

WILL ENTER BERLIN, TOKIO-F.D.R.; NAZI RETREAT IN DONETZ CUT OFF

Significance of Casablanca--and Our Duties

By EARL BROWDER

The meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca last week must be understood in relation to the big military news, the crushing defeat of the Hitler armies in the Soviet Union, the lifting of the siege of Leningrad, the stupendous Soviet victory at Stalingrad in the greatest battle of all history; in relation to the happenings in France and the Allied offensive operations in North Africa. This background yields the logical conclusions that at Casablanca the plans were agreed upon

for the openings of the Western Front in Europe. Allied coalition strategy begins to operate at the moment Hitler's "New Order" is shaken to its foundations. The war has definitely turned in favor of the United Nations.

We cannot expect to know the most important decisions of the conference at Casablanca, until they are registered in action. For the most important were doubtless the decisions on when, where, and in what force, the British and American armies are to enter the continent of Europe. For the realization of the Casablanca decisions, however, the mass support of labor and the people as a whole is needed as never before. Mass action to back up and implement the offensive policy of our government must be organized. War

production must be stepped up. The struggle against the defeatists must be sharpened all along the line.

One of the results of Casablanca already unfolding in action, despite the continuing obstacles, is the movement for unification of a French National Front. The French Communist Party, strongest organization within France, adhered to the Fighting French organization in London, sending its representative directly from Paris, in the person of Ferdinand Grenier, Deputy from St. Denis, who defeated the fascist Doriot in the last elections. DeGaulle and Giroud, heading the two chief French groups outside France, met at Casablanca.

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President Hails Allied Nations' Fighting Unity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Declaring that "the amazing Russian armies in the east have been delivering overpowering blows; we must do likewise in the West," President Roosevelt warned the Axis that an invasion of Europe was on the way.

President Roosevelt disclosed tonight that his historic Casablanca conference with Winston Churchill produced plans calling for the ultimate invasion of Europe and also for a great offensive against the Japanese this year, both in China and in the air over Japan itself.

He said that before this year is over, the world will learn by actions rather than words that Casablanca produced plenty of news "and it will be bad news for the Germans and Italians—and the Japanese."

"Great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China," he promised. "Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself."

In a nationwide radio broadcast on the occasion of the White House Correspondents Association annual dinner, he said that "when the European invasion comes—and Churchill said yesterday it would be in the next nine months—it will come from many directions. Mr. Roosevelt declared.

The full text of President Roosevelt's speech appears on page 6.

"The enemy must be hit and hit hard from so many directions that he never knows which is his how and which is his stern," he added. Roosevelt declared that Axis propaganda seeking to create the impression that Russia, China, England and the United States "are going to get into a cat-and-dog fight" if they win is evidence "the Nazis must be frantic."

In a brief discussion of the home front, Mr. Roosevelt attacked "pettifoggery" who, he said, are attempting to "obscure the essential truths of this war."

He particularly assailed their attempts to "befog the present and the future and the clear purposes and high principles for which the free world now maintains the promise of undimmed victory."

In this connection, he also asserted that "a few chiselers, a few politicians and a few publicists—fortunately a very few—have placed their personal ambition or greed above the nation's interests."

He predicted that the battle of the battle of the war and said its consequences will be "actual invasions of the continent of Europe."

He warned mothers and fathers and wives that the battle "will cost us heavily in casualties."

"We must face that fact now."

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Krasnodar, Shakhty Also Fall to Soviets

MOSCOW, Saturday, Feb. 13 (UP).—The Red Army achieved virtual envelopment of the Donets Basin and its hundreds of thousands of German troops yesterday with the capture of Krasnodar, vital railway junction 80 miles above the Sea of Azov.

A special communique announcing the capture also disclosed the capture of Krasnodar, biggest city of the North Caucasus, and Shakhty, railroad town 41 miles northeast of Rostov, in sparkling Soviet victories on three fronts.

With the seizure of Krasnodar—The Town of the Red Army—the Russians ruptured the last rail

The DAILY WORKER's military commentator, the Veteran Commander, when reached by phone last night said: "The capture of Krasnodar is tantamount to a first-rate disaster for the Nazis. The Nazis have only one line left for their retreat towards Dnieper. This is a secondary line, running from Volonokhaya to Tokmah, and joining the line from Zaporozh'e to Sevastopol. Yesterday's events constitute a tremendous Red Army achievement."

course of German escape from the Donets Basin but for a secondary, roundabout line dipping down near the Sea of Azov.

Thus Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's scythe-like sweep around the basin, reservoir of the Soviet Union's richest mineral supply, had outflanked the German army there as well as that at Rostov, on which other Russian forces were closing rapidly.

Another impressive Soviet triumph in the same area was the capture of Voroshilovsk, 27 miles southwest of Voroshilovgrad, the all but encircled industrial capital of the Donets Basin.

The fall of Krasnodar, capital of the Kuban region of the Caucasus, left the trapped Axis forces with but two major bases in the closing pocket of annihilation—

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Ickes Calls Dies Fascist-Minded

(By United Press)

At a Chicago Lincoln Day banquet honoring former Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, attacked Rep. Martin Dies, D. Texas, chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities, and the reactionary press. "It is fitting," Ickes said, "on this anniversary of the birth of Lincoln to compare the humane philosophy of George Norris with the buffooneries of those fascist-minded bubble dancers whose names have lately been making front page news. . . . I have an abiding faith in America. Neither the antics of Martin Dies nor the fulminations of the New York Chicago-Washington newspaper Axis can make me believe we will allow such slandering against democracy to continue."

Urge Greater Aid to Bridges

Prof. F. O. Matthieson of Harvard University, chairman of the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, yesterday, called for redoubled efforts to free the West Coast CIO leader.

Professor Matthieson's appeal followed the refusal last Monday of a San Francisco federal judge to grant Bridges a writ of habeas corpus to delay his deportation from America, ordered by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle. The national committee defending Bridges has already declared that the fight will be carried to the Supreme Court if necessary.

"I urge everyone," he said, "for whom this case has grown to symbolize both our civil liberties and the rights of labor to pledge unrelenting efforts to this fight."

Mrs. Carol King, Mr. Bridges' New York attorney, said that while she had not had an opportunity to read the decision of Judge Martin I. Welch denying Bridges the writ "the very fact of that denial is enough to establish the decision as a part of the general pattern of persecution to which Bridges has been subjected."

Will Cut Food Output, Senator Threatens Nation

Cox Is Sorry But . . .

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Rep. E. H. Cox, die-hard Tory George Washington, today "is sorry to apologize yesterday publicly on the House floor for his insulting remarks about Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York and Adolph Sabath of Illinois."

"Mr. Speaker, on yesterday when the resolution to continue the Dies Committee was pending, I made an ill-tempered and ugly reference to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Marcantonio) and to the gentleman from Illinois, which should not have been made," Cox said.

Cox said that he was not satisfied with his action in withdrawing his remarks from the Congressional Record and wished "to humbly tender my apologies to those gentlemen and to the House."

The only trouble with Cox's apology is that shortly after making it he again began to bait Rep. Sabath.

Allies Bombard Sened Area

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Allies reported a new stinging bombardment of the Axis Tunisian corridor tonight, at Sened in the southeast, while snow and rain shrouded the battlefield west of Bizerte where British forces were striving to dislodge the enemy between the northern coastal road and the sea.

American Boston light bombers raided the Sened area with fragmentation bombs and their crews observed many bursts in the town and on railway targets.

Sened is 21 miles west of Maknassy, Axis stronghold, and twice was held briefly by American combat troops in the course of hit-run raids.

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"Blackmail" is not a pleasant word, and it can be misused, but it is the only word which accurately describes the tactics of "farm bloc" leaders as they prepare for a showdown on higher prices in the Senate next week. Listen to Senator Elmer Thomas of Medicine Park, Oklahoma:

"Without the prospect of increased prices, farmers are not going to work harder to overcome the food shortage which already is here and which will become more critical."

In this ultimatum to the Government, Thomas is actually threatening a "go slow" sit-down in food production if the rich commercial farm group and the food processing corporations do not get runaway prices and uncontrolled profits. The food crowd is opposed to incentive payments for the millions of smaller farmers who war output it sabotages by its sabotage of government aid and subsidies to the smaller producers.

Thomas's slur on patriotism of American farmers comes from him as a "grass roots" spokesman for the banking, insurance, stock market and other big money interests represented by the "farm bloc."

Thomas is the man who led the Senate fight against President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program last fall. He is a warm-hearted "farmer" with a tender spot for Oklahoma oil, and he is never too busy to appear before the Senate Finance Committee on behalf of special tax concessions for the rock asphalt industry.

Other members of the "farm bloc" are letting it be known that they will oppose any appropriation of funds for carrying out the Department of Agriculture's program for special subsidy payments in instances where farm price ceilings produce actual hardship interfering with production.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama, leading spokesman for the commercial cotton interests, is planning to seek action on a bill to forbid deductions for subsidy or other government payments in computing farm prices. This would force increases in prices.

"We will probably get enough votes to put through a motion for consideration of the bill next week," Bankhead predicts.

Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, whose stock-market interest in cotton has been a subject of comment on the floor, announced today that an agriculture sub-committee will begin public hearings on the entire food situation early next week. He said that the sub-committee would summon the heads of every agency which had anything to do with the production, transportation or distribution of food here or abroad.

WICKARD TO SPEAK Agriculture Wickard, who has vacillated weakly between the "farm bloc" and the administration program.

Most of his vacillations have taken him closer to the professional

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Some Facts on Rickenbacker--

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There are a few facts the American people ought to know about Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's status as an anti-labor propagandist.

According to authoritative War Department officials, Rickenbacker is not a captain in the active service of the United States Army.

What is even more important, War Department officials state that Rickenbacker's views are not those of the Army and that the Army takes no responsibility for his recent utterances.

In other words, Rickenbacker has not been speaking for the Army in his attacks on the labor movement.

EXPLOITING REPUTATION He has been speaking for himself—and for the Nation's die-hard anti-union employers.

And he has been exploiting the reputation he acquired as an ace in the First World War.

Rickenbacker got his captain's rank in World War I. He is now on the retired list.

Actually he is now a civilian, and the mission he was performing for the Army in the Pacific when he was rescued was a civilian mission.

His connection with the Army terminates on his return to this country. He does not have the right to wear an Army uniform.

Continued references to Rickenbacker in the press as a "captain" combined with the fact that he did go on a mission for the War Department have created the mistaken impression that he is still in active service.

ARMY DEPLORES SPEECHES This is not the case, and Army officials deplore the fact that this impression has been created.

War Department officials explain that they have been unable to control or curb Rickenbacker's anti-labor statements because of the fact that he is a civilian and is not in any way connected with the Army.

They could, however, issue a formal and official statement disassociating the Army from Rickenbacker, and making his civilian status plain to the American people.

While Army officials have explained the situation to this correspondent and to other reporters who have had queries about Rickenbacker, no official statement has yet been issued.

Welles Warns Of Rivalries

(By United Press)

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today warned against post-war rivalries among the United Nations which he said might ruin all plans for a sound and stable peace.

Welles spoke at the opening ceremonies for United Nations month, under auspices of the Office of War Information, at Rockefeller Center here.

"There could be no surer road to disaster, no surer means of bringing about unmitigated havoc in the future," he said, "than for the United Nations to enter the post-war period as rivals and opponents in policy, rather than as collaborators in a common task of seeking and achieving international economic stability and well-being."

"Together we can solve this gigantic problem; opposed to one another, no one of us will profit. All would share the consequences of a general ruin."

The opening ceremonies for the first exhibit, "Parade of the United Nations," were devoted to the United Nations' cause. Speakers, in addition to Welles, were: Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador; Dr. Wei Tsi-ming, Chinese Ambassador; and Senator Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador.

LAUDS SOVIETS "We all of us regret," said Welles, "that we could not have with us today a representative of that great people who are at this moment inflicting so crushing a defeat upon the forces of Nazi Germany, and whose superb resistance to our common enemy has won the admiration of us all. We recognize that in any gathering which symbolizes the United Nations, the presence and participation of the Soviet Union is imperatively required."

"It seems to me," he said, "that all of us who are partners in this great association for freedom, known as the United Nations, must recognize that it is the part of wisdom to lose no present opportunity for understanding between us as to the manner in which these great

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'How Much Is It Today?'

By Louise Mitchell

Housewives were busy buying bread, cheese and eggs for their children's lunches yesterday morning at the corner grocery store, when a wholesaler's salesman barged in and laid down the law to the retailer.

"I have a case of salmon for you, take it or leave it," he shouted at the busy retailer.

"How much is it today," begged the retailer.

"Sixteen-fifty a case," was the answer.

"What, \$16.50," exclaimed the grocer. "Last year I used to pay \$9.50 for the same brand."

"That's the price today. I haven't much time to stand around and argue with you. Do you want it or should I take it away?"

The grocer looked helplessly at his customers who were following the conversation eagerly.

Here was the black market at work. The grocer was being forced to pay excess prices if he hoped to get the merchandise for his shelves. And they would have to pay higher prices.

"I haven't got the time to waste. Make up your mind," the salesman barked.

The grocer hesitated.

"You ought to be glad to get salmon at this price. What are you going to say if the same case costs \$21.50 next week?"

A timid housewife standing in the rear of the store watching the highway robbery couldn't abide it any longer.

"It's things like this that makes

us pay and pay. Why can't we stop it," she asked the other women.

"Listen, listen, what's going on here," yelled the salesmen. "I know stores that would grab this up at any price and here you are standing around bringing tears to my eyes."

"Don't be such a smartie," chimed in another housewife. "Maybe you don't eat salmon yourself? When we have to pay such prices, let me tell you, if we really don't feel like it. When you have to spend half of your husband's pay on food it's something to scream about."

Other voices took up the chorus against rising prices.

The salesman looked at the

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British Pound Big Nazi Naval Base

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Four motored British warplanes rained block buster bombs on Wilhelmshaven last night in their campaign to wipe out Axis U-boat nests. One explosion was so great that pilots believed a direct hit must have been scored on an arsenal or mine store.

The big explosion occurred six minutes after the raid started. It lit up the sky with a brilliant glow that pilots said was reflected for miles against the cloud bank.

"I should think we must have touched off a store of mines or an arsenal, or something pretty good," a pilot of Halifax bomber said.

McNutt, Hershey On Radio Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Office of War Information announced today that Selective Service director Lewis C. Hershey and War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt will speak on "Manpower and the Draft" in important broadcast tomorrow night from 10:15 to 10:45 P. M. EWT over the Blue Network.

They will discuss the draft status of all American citizens, the announcement said.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 12 (UP).—Japanese troops were retreating tonight toward Mubo, a tiny village 12 miles southwest of the Port of Salama, after having met decisive defeat in their first New Guinea offensive action since last September, when they threatened Port Moresby.

The action began on Jan. 30 when the Japanese began moving on the gold-mining center of Wau, 31 miles southwest of Salama, and ended Wednesday when Australian troops, reinforced by air, smashed the main enemy force back more than six miles and sent the Japanese into retreat. The adventure cost the Japanese nearly 1,000 killed and many wounded.

Military reasons have precluded describing the purpose and objectives involved in the Wau-Mubo action and certain aspects still must necessarily remain obscure. However, with the battle virtually over, it is now possible to give a general outline. These points should be made clear:

1. The Wau-Mubo action was not

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Pablo Neruda, Chilean Consul General in Mexico, and famous Latin American poet arrived here yesterday to attend the "Night of Americas" program at the Martin Beck Theatre this Sunday night. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, making his last appearance in New York, will also be there. So will prominent theatrical artists—see page 2 for interview with Pablo Neruda.

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Coming tomorrow!

THE GHOST OF MUNICHISM IN THE UNITED STATES!

The fear of Soviet victories and the fear of Communists in the U. S.—a weapon of the defeatists and appeasers against victory over Hitlerism!

By EARL BROWDER

IN THE WORKER TOMORROW!

Read the Daily Worker Every Day

Vatutin Points Southwest

By a Veteran Commander

WHEN General Vatutin's Army group captured Barvenkovo in the northern Don Basin, there arose the fascinating puzzle: where would he point after that—toward Dnepropetrovsk on the elbow of the Dnieper, or south toward Mariupol on the Sea of Azov?

The Germans during the last five days have been massing tank and motorized forces against Vatutin south of Kramatorsk, trying to block his southward advance.

And, suddenly, we learn that Vatutin has captured the important rail junction of Losovaya, thus indicating that he is marching south-westward and that his plan seemingly has been broadened to include the steppe east of the Lower Don.

With the capture of Losovaya a great wedge has been hammered between the Kharkov and Donbas army groups of the enemy and his railroad network has been greatly restricted (Losovaya is the most westward point reached by Timoshenko during his offensive in this region in January, 1942; he captured Losovaya on Jan. 29).

A SEMICIRCLE of Soviet troops stands before Kharkov but there is no indication of a general assault yet, although advance Soviet elements are only 22 miles from the city (some are reported even closer).

East of the German defense position Likhaya-Rostov the Red Army has advanced considerably and stands only 18 miles from the city of Novocherkassk. The line between this city and Likhaya appears to have been cut. The eastern face of the German position on the Donetz has thus been cracked along its entire length.

In the Kuban Soviet Marines have been reinforced northwest of Novorossiysk, where they are barring the way to the Kerch Straits and a possible enemy evacuation to the Crimea.

All in all it can be said that only 80 miles of steppe-land (the gap between Losovaya and Zaporozhe) stand between the Germans and another colossal disaster on the Southern Front. This is where the strategic center of gravity seems to lie at present. The fight for this gap will be terrible and quick successes cannot be expected... unless the Germans have decided to retreat to the Dnieper line, which is far from being clear as yet.

Allied troops have begun a local offensive in the Mateur sector, south of Bizerte and are unofficially reported to have advanced eight miles which in this direction means a lot, Bizerte being only 20 miles from Mateur.

General MacArthur is advancing on Salamaua, in New Guinea.

Nothing of importance on the other fronts.

Chilean Anti-Fascist Speaks Here Sunday

Pablo Neruda, foremost Latin American poet, leading anti-fascist, and Chilean Consul General in Mexico City, arrived in New York early this morning. A little travel weary from his nine-day automobile trip from Mexico, Neruda's mobile face lit up with pleasure as he read the program for "Night of the Americas."

The program for "Night of the Americas" will be held on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at the Martin Beck Theatre. "This important event at which I have been invited to speak," he said, "gave me the opportunity to come to the United States and establish contact with your artists and writers. This is an aspiration I have cherished for a long time and I am very happy because it is now being achieved."

"I hope that the 'Night of the Americas' is the beginning of warm new friendships not only for me but for all the anti-fascist intellectuals of the hemisphere."

Neruda expressed delight over the fact that Lombardo Toledano is appearing with him on the program. "Now the people of the United States can hear one of the best and most authentic voices of Latin America," he said.

"Lombardo is one of the few who has not only a Mexican but a Latin American—or better said an American point of view," Neruda continued, "and his recent extensive trip gives a new value to his testimony."

Asked what he thought about Chile's recent break with the Axis powers, Neruda laughed and replied:

"I broke with the Axis myself a very long time ago—at the beginning of the war in Spain."

At that time he was the Chilean Consul General in Madrid and lost his post under the reactionary government of President Alessandri. When the Chilean Popular Front triumphed and Aguirre Cerda was elected to the presidency, Neruda was able to resume his diplomatic career in Paris.

There, for more than a year, he devoted himself to the task of saving Spanish refugees from Franco's terror and helped almost 18,000 of them to find asylum in Chile.

Neruda feels that "Night of the Americas" program of Latin American music and dancing, presented by some of the best artists now in New York, will help the people of the United States to understand their sister republics as well as stimulating their desire to learn more about their neighbors.

This program includes a reading of one of Neruda's poems by Aline McMahon and "A Moment of the Nation's Time," a dramatic sketch written and directed by Norman Corwin.

Diplomatic and consular representatives of more than 12 Latin

American countries will attend and will be introduced to the audience. Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico and Ambassador Rodolfo Michels of Chile will speak briefly.

Tickets are available at the Council for Pan American Democracy, 112 East 19th St., and at the Martin Beck Theatre box office.

Army Dentists Busy

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo. (UP).—Soldiers stationed here feel their courage has been proven the hard way. Military personnel made 121,341 sittings in dental chairs and had 33,880 teeth extracted during 1942, according to the annual report of Col. George M. Krough, station dental surgeon.

How Soviet Union Fought Prostitution--And Wiped It Out

By Eugene Gordon

The news that the United States government has taken steps to set up institutions for treating and rehabilitating prostitutes recalls an assignment the city editor of the Moscow News gave me in February, 1937.

Go, he said, and get a story from the director of the Women's Curative-Labor Prophylacticum of Moscow.

The director, Dr. Mark Semyonovich Danilchevsky, explained that a prophylacticum was a Soviet institution for combating prostitution and returning the women to society as respectable and useful members. Czarism, he said, had bequeathed the Soviet state both prostitution and some brutal laws against the women.

"FIGHT THE DISEASE"

"But our slogan from the outset has been: 'Fight prostitution, not the prostitute!'"

Under that slogan the Peoples Commissariat of Health, the Commissariat of Labor, and the trade unions, in 1922, planned a campaign on two fronts, simultaneously: attack the cause of prostitution while

The Crisis Behind Rome's Fascist Purge

By J. Victorov

(Correspondent for Pravda)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—The reasons which induced Mussolini to dismiss nine ministers are deeper and graver than just the unsuccessful work of one or another member of his cabinet.

The route of Rommel's army in Libya and the landing of Anglo-American troops in North Africa alone have caused much alarm in the country. They have sharply intensified the opposition to Mussolini, as well as to German fascist rule in the country.

Sharp contradictions have come to light also in the fascist party. Mussolini was still able to ignore the opposition so long as he had at his disposal the argument that the victories of the Hitler army would in the last analysis compensate for all of Italy's losses. He said, therefore, that it was necessary to strengthen in every way collaboration with Hitler.

The classical rout of the Germans at Stalingrad, the series of severe defeats, and those of Hitler's "allies" have knocked this last argument out of Mussolini's hands.

However false Rome propaganda may be, it will not succeed in hiding the fact that the whole Italian army operating on the Soviet-German front has been smashed up. Therefore Mussolini decided urgently to remove from the cabinet those members whom he suspects of belonging to the opposition.

But how is one to explain the dismissal of Ciano, always obedient to Mussolini's will, his relative, collaborator, and partner in many industrial enterprises?

Ciano, just as the chief of the Italian General Staff, Ugo Cavallero, recently dismissed, were apparently chosen by Il Duce as scapegoats.

They were to bear the responsibility for Mussolini's reverses. Poor consolation, and moreover, ineffective.

As is known, Hitler has already tried this method with little success. But apparently Il Duce has no other way out.

By his "reorganization of his cabinet" Mussolini is trying to create the impression that something "new" will be introduced into Italy's policy. The Rome radio asserts, it "will be infused with new life."

It is ridiculous, of course, to expect some "fresh life" from the bankrupt Mussolini. But curiously enough this report has aroused a certain uneasiness in Berlin. The German Information Bureau sheds tears of regret at Ciano's dismissal.

The reasons for the "cabinet crisis" in Italy must be sought in the bankruptcy of the whole policy of Mussolini, who has brought the country to the brink of catastrophe.

The reverses in Africa, the ruthless rout of the Italian divisions on the Soviet German front, and the hard defeats suffered by Hitler, have caused panic and confusion in Rome. They are creating more favorable possibilities than ever for putting Italy out of the war.

To Hold Prayer For Red Army

A prayer of gratitude for the Red Army will be conducted by the Rev. Roeliff H. Brooks at a special Russian War Relief service in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 5th Ave. and W. 53rd St., New York City, Sunday at 4 P. M.

Nila Magidoff, Russian-born journalist who will speak on behalf of Russian War Relief during the service, and Dr. T. Tertius Noble, director of St. Thomas' choir, will also be present before the service.

attacking remnants of the old order. The Peoples Commissariat of Health and associated organizations opened dispensaries for gathering statistics, treating the infected, helping the militia to ferret out houses of prostitution, and, through personal contact, assisting former women of the street to socially useful lives. By 1918 venereal diseases were 50 per cent less than in 1914.

Nor was the man in the case ignored. Soviet society regarded him as an exploiter of women. He was written up in the wall newspaper of his factory, shop or office, if he was a worker; written up both in the wall newspaper and in the regular press, if he was director of a plant or held some other responsible post.

The government in 1924 established, throughout the USSR, 40 prophylacticums. Only six remained when I interviewed Dr. Danilchevsky in 1937. One was in Moscow. Dr. Danilchevsky said: "Twenty thousands prostitutes paraded Moscow's streets in 1913. Today there are just about 100."

"Who are these 100, Dr. Danilchevsky?"

"Most of them are remnants of the bourgeoisie, walls made home-

less by the Civil War. They are women who have not learned to organize their lives. Most of them are illiterate or mentally backward. It is the function of the prophylacticum to help them."

HOW THEY ARE TREATED

The first stage in the rehabilitation process was to cure the woman's illness, treatment being started and greatly advanced at the main institution. (The United States government, in the 13 hospitals it is establishing under the Public Health Service, has outlined somewhat a similar procedure.) The woman was later sent to an affiliate prophylacticum. There she found factories and shops, clinics and schools, living quarters and a meeting hall.

She joined a trade union and drew regular wages while in the prophylacticum or affiliate. Two years later she was discharged right into a job of her preference. She wasn't discharged until a job had been found for her.

"The cause of prostitution is economic," Dr. Danilchevsky said. "Where women are economically secure, as they are in the Soviet Union, they do not turn to the so-called 'oldest profession.'"

Britons Demand Fascists Gagged

Pravda Demolishes 'Stupidities' on Soviet Territorial 'Aims' Printed Here

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—A blistering refutation of all stories about the "Sovietization of Europe" came in David Zaslavsky's article in Pravda, in reply to allegations by Constantine Brown, foreign expert of the Washington Star.

Brown had charged in the Washington Star for Jan. 31st that the USSR intended to "annex Bulgaria," reach the Persian Gulf, "dominate Europe" as though echoing Hitlerite propaganda on the "danger of Bolshevism."

Zaslavsky's article entitled "Swindlers and Buffoons" follows:

"The Red Army victories 'frightened the German fascists masters of lies and slander. The Hitlerites are making a desperate effort to frighten other peoples with the victories of the Red Army. Inventing a terrible Soviet 'bogy,' they are displaying it to Europe and America."

A HITLER TRICK

"In a blivish manner they want to throw at the doorstep of the Soviet Union Hitler's shattered plan for the domination of Europe. This is not a new German trick."

"It never won success in the past and is clearly doomed to failure now that the people enslaved by the German invaders see that the Red Army and the armies of our Allies are bringing them liberation from the Hitler yoke."

"Like market swindlers the Hitler propagandists are dejectedly shuffling the old pack of soiled, marked cards. They realize that a sensible, honest man will not fall for the bait of the exposed and beaten swindlers. So they are fishing for simpletons or people who have no

Nazi Papers Reflect Despair Inside Germany

(By United Press)

The Office of War Information, through recently published Nazi newspapers, drew a picture of German fear, doubt and lack of faith in Adolf Hitler and his henchmen today.

The OWI declined to name some of the newspapers it quoted, to keep the Germans from learning which ones were reaching this country. The state of German morale was most sharply reflected in smaller, provincial publications, which fed the Germans a stilted diet of warnings and adjurations.

One provincial newspaper quoted a Nazi official:

"We will believe fanatically again, as we once did, and we will not ask: 'How long, Fuehrer, will you continue to shine?'"

"Instead we will say: 'Fuehrer, we follow you!'"

"We have lost Stalingrad, not Breslau," the Berlin Boersenz-Zeitung said. "We fight on the Don, not the Danube! The enemy has not yet taken the entire Eastern Front. One must stand things today in order to strike back tomorrow."

Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, of Berlin, said on the front page: "Some Germans speak as if the Soviets already were on German soil."

A newspaper in a north German province complained on the front page: "Grumblers and loafers prolong the war."

How does the Soviet Union feel about the so-called "problem of the Baltic Republics"? What are its aims with regard to Europe's future? Yesterday's afternoon papers carried brief United Press excerpts from David Zaslavsky's article in Pravda. The Daily Worker carried those in Wednesday's issue. Today we have the full story, direct from Moscow, on what Zaslavsky said.

objection to being discussed. And they recently caught one.

"On January 31st, the 'Washington Star' published an article by its correspondent Constantine Brown, a very generous, magnanimous journalist."

"BENEVOLENT" STUPIDITIES

"In a grand manner he presents us with almost the whole of Europe on a platter. This for example, is what he writes: 'Bulgaria herself will seek the privilege of incorporation into the U. S. S. R. If the Russians, after the Nazi collapse succeed in establishing a common frontier by the annexation of Dobruja...'"

"Possibly the people of Yugoslavia may be induced to ask union with the great Slav power, Russia, thereby giving Russia an outlet to the Mediterranean."

"Constantine Brown ungrudgingly presents the Soviet Union with Czechoslovakia. Even Asia was not spared. 'Nobody in Washington would be surprised,' he says magnanimously, 'if Moscow insisted on extending its influence through Iran to the Persian Gulf.'"

"One cannot enumerate all the benevolent stupidities uttered by this gurgling American journalist. We can see one thing—a game in progress on the market. The German swindlers handed out a marked

have feeble feet. He who keeps in step with the fascist propaganda falls together with it.

"The whole world heard and remembers the simple and clear words uttered by Stalin: 'We have not and cannot have any such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories and the subjugation of foreign peoples—whether it be peoples and territories of Europe or peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran. Our first aim is to liberate our territories and our peoples from the German fascist yoke.'"

ONE AIM: LIBERATION

"We have not and cannot have any such war aims as that of imposing our will and our regime upon the Slavonic or other enslaved nations of Europe who are expecting our help."

"Our aim is to help these nations in the struggle of liberation they are waging against Hitler's tyranny, and then leave it to them quite freely to organize their life on their lands as they think fit. There must be no interference whatever in the internal affairs of other nations."

"Here are words which resound through the world like a bell made of a clear, noble metal."

"How insignificant compared with this truth are the petty intrigues of the stupid Hitler politicians! Let them talk. They have no alternative in their position of beaten swindlers."

"But should someone unwittingly, or through unwise calculation, play into the hands of the shady company of fascist swindlers and use their marked cards, he will have no one but himself to blame for landing in the bad company of arrogant swindlers and clowns."

U. S. NURSE CHATS WITH WOUNDED YANKS IN AFRICA



U. S. ARMY NURSE Lieut. Dorothy Merrell of Cleveland, O., among the first group of nurses to arrive in North Africa, is chatting with Corp. Thurman L. Ridge, of Deuchars, Ind., in a crowded ward tent at a U. S. field hospital in North Africa. Thurman was wounded in first assault during occupation of French Africa. (International)

Trinidad Resents Army Jim Crowism

By Joseph Starobin

You must have seen that story in yesterday's Daily Worker about the way Negro troops have been treated in Great Britain. Not by the British—who are friendly—but by some of the Southern white officers who haven't been able to submerge their prejudices in the interests of an all-out war. If you didn't see it, you ought to look it up.

But unfortunately, it is only one of a number of cases where American Army Jim-Crow practices are creating ill-will against us.

Take an incident down in Trinidad, for example, a British Caribbean colony, where American troops are stationed.

It happened back in October and November of last year. The Port-of-Spain city, Trinidad, council had set aside a strip of vacant property, at the South Quay and St. Joseph's Road, for housing construction. There is an urgent need for new housing in the overcrowded capital of Trinidad.

Along came the United States Army and petitioned for the right to build a USO headquarters, on this land, for the use of Negro soldiers only.

Let the minutes of the City Council meeting of Oct. 29, 1942, tell the story.

Councillor Gomes: "Because of the fact that in the American Army a definite amount of segregation is effected as between black and white, the colored men cannot use the USO buildings at Dockside and in other areas, and we are asked to yield up this piece of land for the purpose I have already stated."

"There will remain, if we should agree to this, just one step further for us to take, and that is the introduction of Jim Crowism in Trinidad whereby people will not

Nazis Rush Fortification Of Norway

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Norwegian government in exile reported today that the Germans were building fortifications in the interior of Norway, in case an Allied invasion hurled them back from coastal areas.

The Germans apparently were convinced that their coastal fortifications are not impregnable, and intend to try to hold on to inland areas and mountain passes, a spokesman said.

The Germans also anticipated attacks by numerous Allied airborne troops, he said. German ski troops patrolled daily the vast Hardangervidda, hundreds of miles inland, and German officers had forbidden any soldier to leave his camp without full equipment, whether on duty or off. Nazi troops in Northern Norway were said to be under going exhausting maneuvers.

When the names of the parties, working for unity of the Argentine people were mentioned, the public interrupted the speaker with thundering applause.

Another telegram was circulated in behalf of Ghidoli and Real. It was signed by dozens of outstanding political leaders, senators, deputies, university professors, artists and writers.

At the same time, word came from Santiago, Chile, of a message directed to the President of Argentina by the Chilean Confederation of Workers requesting the freedom of Codovilla, Ghidoli and Real.

By Ivor Montagu

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Anger and indignation is developing here as a result of the resurgence of British fascist activity plus the underground anti-Semitic propaganda of leaflets and stickers.

The meeting planned on Red Army Day, by the "British National Party" (including former fascists) was published by leaflets demanding the expulsion of all Jews from Britain and a "negotiated peace."

This has culminated in the defacement of the Lenin Memorial bust in Holford Square. The bust was broken and chipped and the memorial was carefully defaced by painted slogans.

[Yesterday's United Press dispatches said that the owner of the theatre at which the "British National Party" rally was to be held had intervened and refused to let them use his premises.]

An official protest was handed to the Foreign Office by the Soviet ambassador, Ivan Malasky. Many newspapers attempted to minimize or even failed to report this outrage.

REFUSE TO BAN FASCISTS

Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, refused to ban the defeatist meeting and replied to the questions in the House of Commons: "I am in between two fires. You want me to be harsher, but the other members who sit near me (and he turned toward the Conservatives) are anxious that I be more lenient."

There has been a tremendous reaction among British workers throughout the country. They are calling for action against the fascists and all anti-Semitic propaganda.

The South Wales Miners Federation, the Tailors and Garment workers, the Fire Brigades Union, the Engineering and Munitions workers and the Aircraft plants sent a delegation to see Morrison. They also called on the Soviet embassy to express their feelings.

Scotland Yard still reports "no progress" in arresting the criminals. The fascists are so cocky that yesterday they telephoned a message to the editor of the South Wales Miners Federation paper threatening him if further protest against the British fascists continues.

Protest Jailing Of Argentine CP Leaders

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 12.—Additional demonstrations of solidarity with the outstanding Communist leaders of Argentina, Victorio Codovilla, Rodolfo Ghidoli and Juan Jose Real, arrested in the headquarters of the Argentine Radical Party while attending a conference on national unity, have been held in this capital.

One meeting took place in the headquarters of the Italo-Uruguay Democratic Circle "El Progreso." It was addressed by the secretary of that organization, by Engario Gomez, general secretary of the Communist Party, and by the secretary of the General Workers Union.

They demanded the immediate release of Victorio Codovilla and the cessation of all persecution against Argentine anti-fascist fighters. Telegrams were sent greeting Codovilla, and offering support to the Argentine parties working for unity, the Radical Party, Communist Party, Socialist Party.

A telegram was directed to Minister Miguel Calacaci requesting the return of Codovilla from the internment camp in La Pampa.

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750% Profits Not Enough for Bread Trust--They Want More

Profits are up 750 per cent but bakery magnates want bread prices raised, it was learned here yesterday.

That's the story of the bread trust against the people, who want to win the war.

Although the net profits of his company increased more than 750 per cent from 1941 to 1942, chairman Parls F. Russell of the Ward Baking Co. is calling for an increase in bread prices in his recent annual report. Claims the bread trusts are starving to death.

The report showed that net earnings after all taxes were paid amounted to \$1,241,333 in 1942 as compared with \$150,820 in 1941. Dividend payments were \$4.85 per share in 1942 as compared with \$2 cents in 1941. Gross profits in 1942 were \$2,067,333 as compared with \$273,820 in 1941, or an increase of 1750.513.

WANT MORE PROFITS

With all this extra money in the corporation's sock, Mr. Russell has the gall to say that four prices are choking the baking companies. When the government recently boosted price ceilings of flour in order to get the millers to stop their seditious strike, it called for a reduction of services such as sliced bread, fancy packaging and so on, so that the price would remain stable.

Now that these economies, which also help the bakers have been put into effect, the Ward Co. insists that they are insufficient to cover expenses.

While workers who are making war goods find it hard enough to cope with rising prices, the head of a bread trust making record profits demands higher prices.

Consumers and trade unions must tell the Office of Price Administration that prices are already far too high and should be rolled back instead of increased.

New Jersey consumers won a real victory over the milk trust recently by demanding a hearing when a new increase was proposed. After the facts were heard, pro and con, the OPA turned down the request for higher milk prices. Workers' families should have milk at the lowest possible prices, said OPA.

Consumer hearings on new price increases should be held on all necessities. The people's organizations should be allowed to state their case to the OPA.

This is a "must" for keeping prices down.

The price agency has just okayed a five to 15 per cent increase in cake, pie and pastry prices as a result of baker pressure.

Asks State to Change Dates of Registration

ALBANY, Feb. 12 (UP).—Changes in the dates of the registration period for the November elections to avoid conflict with Jewish holidays are proposed in a bill sponsored today by Senator Lester Baum.

Under the bill registration for cities or villages with a population under 5,000 would be held on Thursday, Oct. 7 and on Saturday, Oct. 16.

In cities or villages having 5,000 or more inhabitants, registration periods would be held on Wednesday, Oct. 6, Thursday, Oct. 7, Friday, Oct. 16, and Saturday, Oct. 17.

In New York City registration days would be Monday, Sept. 27, Tuesday, Sept. 28, Saturday, Oct. 2, Monday, Oct. 4, Tuesday, Oct. 5, and Wednesday, Oct. 6.

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Hearst Ordered: Play Up Dies, Hitler; Hit Soviets

Telegraphic orders direct from San Simeon boldly signed by William Randolph Hearst are responsible for the recent screaming campaign of the defeatist newspaper chain to win renewal of the Dies Committee. In fact, authoritative weekly publication of George Seligman, charges in its current issue.

In making the charge, Mr. Seligman's paper also points out that on orders from the San Simeon newspaper czar news of Nazi advances in the Soviet Union a year and a half ago were played up seditiously, while today, as the Red Army tide of battle sweeps over our Nazi enemies, news of the Soviet front is held to a minimum.

In proof of his charge that all Hearst editors were ordered to sensationalize Dies' most recent attack on national unity, In Fact reproduced two teletype messages addressed to all Hearst editors and to the International News Service, which Hearst controls, as well.

HEARST TELEGRAM

The first telegram, signed by Hearst, ordered the Dies speech run in daily installments. In part, it read:

"... I am notifying editors in this message to proceed on lines indicated, namely: 'We should begin with Dies' speech, running summary in immediate news and the speech in full on the editorial page, about one thousand words per day, as people will not read more. 'Use easily read type to make people read it. 'Run the documents in daily installments in the news.'"

(Signed) "W. R. HEARST."

In fact points out that in carrying out the order of their master, the editor of Hearst's New York Journal-American found only room for four inches

on the heroic fighting of American troops in North Africa and held the smashing Soviet advance on Rostov to two inches on an inside page. The Dies story was given a smash page on the front page, plus eight columns on page 10, including four columns of pictures.

But, In Fact goes on to show, Hearst was not always so stung with his space on news of the fighting in Russia.

PLAYS UP HITLER

Back in the summer of 1941 when the Red Army was falling back (while making the Nazis play heavily), Hearst ordered smashing headlines given to Hitler's brief good fortune. He also ordered Finland favored against the Soviet Union in all news stories. In fact quotes the following telegraphic order dated July 21, 1941:

"Editors All Hearst Papers: 'The war news this morning was very interestingly told in some of our papers, the Odessa advance being paraded in the headlines without clearly relating it to the text. 'The fighting of the Finns was not told conspicuously although this is most interesting to Americans and most characteristic of this phase of the war.'"

"Please play up every day what the different sections of the crisis are doing and make it clear in the text as well as in maps. (Signed) "W. R. HEARST."

Across the face of the copy of this message received by In Fact was the sarcastic pencil notation: "Make text conform to your headlines. . . By 'the armies' evidently Kane means 'our', i.e. 'his' Nazi armies." Citizens know Hearst employes know how to translate the boss' double talk into plain English.

Mothers Give Speakers 'Earful'

At the end of a public meeting on children in wartime, held under CDOV auspices in the Brooklyn Jewish Center Wednesday night, the audience told the speakers a thing or two about what's needed to end child delinquency.

The effect of the speeches had been confusing. While Miss Hilda Beal, school teacher from Yorkshire, England, had given an inspiring picture of the way the British government has reduced wartime delinquency, and Dr. Henry Hansburg of the Child Guidance Bureau, had offered a splendid program for accomplishing the same thing here. Other speakers had been far from constructive.

Tammany Councilwoman, Rita Casey sneered openly at Dr. Hansburg's remarks, and blamed working mothers for their children's delinquency. She urged a "middle of the road policy," and described the growing mass movement of parents' associations and child-care groups in the city "a shiftless minority that comes to our chambers to complain about the least little thing."

Former Magistrate Jeanette O. Brill, in one breath urged a national child care set-up, and the next proposed more spanking, sending children to church and increasing the police force as solutions to children's wartime needs. After school recreation for older children should be "under military supervision," she suggested.

The last speech was over and people were sliding into their coats when a pretty blond young woman asked for the floor. She was Mrs. Eva Saltz, chairman of the Franklin Ave. Child Care Committee.

"I'm shocked and shaken," she said, "by the approach some of the speakers took. We've got a war to win. Mothers go to work because they want to win that war."

The speaker then asked for the floor. She was Mrs. Eva Saltz, chairman of the Franklin Ave. Child Care Committee.

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Attention: 8th A. D.

In response to Mrs. Anne Amstutz's letter which appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker protesting rising prices and black markets on the East Side, The Worker will issue an important statement of interest to the whole city and especially the East Side.

Statements will be made by Louis Budenz, managing editor of the Worker and Carl Brodsky, organizer of the 8th Assembly District, Communist Party.

All members of the 8th Assembly District are called upon to report at section headquarters for a special mobilization of The Worker.

When their children get in trouble, it's not fair to blame the parents or call for more police. We want child care centers to prevent delinquency—nurseries and after-school care in this city's 700 public schools, all night if necessary. We want more teachers, more facilities and the money to pay for them."

The approximately 700 parents and teachers at the meeting shook the hall with their applause. The program proposed by Dr. Hansburg, and eagerly supported by most of the audience, was as follows:

(1) More parent-teacher meetings and conferences.

(2) Organized steps to increase the involvement of children and adolescents in civilian defense activities.

(3) Nurseries for the care of preschool children of working mothers.

(4) Before and after-school care for older children.

(5) Increased teaching staff to end overcrowding in the schools and help with after-school recreation.

(6) Definite action and pressure by organized groups of the community to obtain funds necessary for the program.

South Pasadena, Calif. (UP).—Mrs. Emma F. Pilkins, wife of Postal Clerk Glenn Pilkins, has just been appointed by Postmaster George Hugh Banning to be the first woman mail carrier for this city.

Three Jews: One native Hawaiian, whose ancestors were on the islands before Captain Cook came, and Three other Americans.

Old timers and youngsters are in the group.

One of the new Negro comrades has been sailing 46 years, and he's still in the industry. Gales from every sea have blown hot and cold on his head and he's seen every waterfront in the world.

An Irish comrade has nearly 20 years service behind him as a marine engineer.

On the other hand there are youngsters who never sailed before the war. But they've learned to handle the wheel like veterans when the convoy is attacked.

Their hatred for fascism is refreshing. And Al Rothbart, sea vet of many years, who was torpedoed last summer, gets a kick out of hearing them talk as he speaks out their cards at his office at 330 Seventh Ave.

And he gets another kick when they tell him they've got another ship and are going back to take a crack at Hitler again.

USO Globe Trotter



DANCER MITI MAYFAIR is shown at USO camp headquarters in New York, after completing a three-month entertainment tour of U. S. Army camps in England, Ireland, Africa and Bermuda. Miti is wearing the clothes in which she covered 37,000 miles and touched four continents.

Same Share For All In Meat Rations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Infants, children and adults all will be entitled to the same amount of meat when meat rationing starts, probably about March 28, an Office of Price Administration spokesman said today.

He explained that it would be impossible to differentiate between age groups because there are no special ration books for children, and said that it is a matter of giving babies and children full rations or giving them none at all.

Meat rationing will be carried out in much the same manner as the canned goods rationing program which starts March 1, it was pointed out. Red stamps in war ration book No. 2—to be distributed late this month—will be used for meat, and blue stamps in the same book for canned goods.

waiting trial, let loose a vicious blast against Winchell. "Judge" E. E. Cox, the Georgia Negro-baiter, sprang to his feet to support Hoffman.

GAGGED BLOW TO DEFEATISTS It is known that the material which Blue Network President Mark Clark censored out of the last two Winchell broadcasts dealt with the attempts of defeatist Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Gerald P. Nye to interfere in the prosecution of the alleged seditionists. Wheeler and Nye sought to have William Powers Maloney, the prosecutor who has been most successful in putting fifth columnists behind bars, removed. In this attempt they were regrettably successful. Attorney General Francis Biddle yielded to their pressure and installed John O. Rogge in his place.

Wheeler is chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce which has under its jurisdiction all matters concerning radio stations.

Rep. Cox (who, incidentally has been charged with accepting an illegal fee of \$2,000 for representing a Georgia radio station) is the author of a resolution demanding

See Defeatist Conspiracy In Radio Gag of Winchell

Decision of the Blue Network to censor off the air all "controversial" remarks of radio commentator Walter Winchell yesterday, began to take on the definite appearance of a conspiracy to gag any exposure of Fifth Column operations in America.

The chorus of approval was the arbitrary order which burst from the isolationists was proof of this. Col. Robert R. McCormick's Chicago Tribune sounded off under a front page headline: "Radio Forces Winchell to Cease Smeat." The "smeat" to which the Tribune so strenuously objected was Winchell's insistence on vigorous prosecution of the 33 assorted Nazi propagandists now awaiting trial in Washington, as well as frequent caustic references by Winchell to the defeatist press.

On the floor of Congress last Tuesday Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan, the close associate of many of the alleged seditionists

an investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has supervision over radio broadcasting.

BUT EDITORIAL ON AIR But the latest act of the Blue Network boss in censoring Winchell is even more shocking proof that the big network is determined to head off exposure of Fifth Columnists.

In his Feb. 7 broadcast Winchell had planned to read an editorial from the St. Louis Star-Times blasting the fifth column rumor that American seamen had refused to unload cargo for marines on Guadalcanal.

The network chief ruled out any reference to it. Winchell replied that he was willing to forego any remarks on the subject of his own if the network would only permit him to read from the newspaper's editorial. This was also refused. The slander against the seamen

was originally printed in an Akron, Ohio, newspaper and gleefully pounced upon by all three of the McCormick-Patterson newspapers, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Times-Herald, and the Washington Times-Herald. Readers of this paper will recall that the lie was promptly spiked by highest officials of the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission and by officers of the Marine Corps. Readers of the Patterson-McCormick papers do not know this because these papers have buried the details under still other columns of vituperation against patriotic American seamen.

Winchell proposed to be the first of the leading radio commentators to give the real story vindicating the seamen the space it deserved on the air. It was this attempt that was blocked by Mark Clark, the Blue Network chief, and hailed by the chorus of defeatist Congressmen and newspaper owners.

West Va. Gets Break in Veto Of Tax Repeal

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 12.—While most Governors are seeking ways of placing an additional tax burden on those least able to pay, Governor Neely of West Virginia today took the side of the people by vetoing the state income tax repeal bill of the Legislature, stating that only 1,625 persons in the State would benefit from the legislature's proposal.

The repeal measure, he declared, would "violate the accepted doctrine of ability to pay" and constitute "injustice to the masses."

In his veto statement, Governor Neely proposed that if the State Legislature is determined to effect a reduction of state income, that the income tax law be amended to exempt all but the 1,625 who are the receivers of the state's highest income.

The result of such an amendment, he said, would be to preserve the "equitable democratic principle of the income tax" and at the same time oblige the state's most "affluent to pay the tax to the benefit of all the people."

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Seamen of All Nations Join Communist Party Here

By Art Shields

The men who "keep 'em sailing" are joining the Communist Party faster than ever.

Twenty-six New York seamen joined the Party this week, reports Al Rothbart, organizer of the Seamen's Branch.

The 26 new Communists give the Seamen's Branch a running start on its drive for 150 new members by May 1, which opened yesterday.

What's more, says Rothbart, it gives the Branch confidence that it will have an enrollment of 1,000 seamen by the end of 1943.

RECRUITED BY SHIPMATES The new Communists were recruited by shipmates, with whom they stood watches through sub-infested seas.

Some battled Hitler's bombers as gunners in Arctic convoys or on trips around Africa to the East.

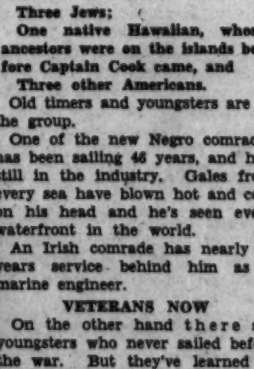
And all are sailing out again to carry out their Party pledge to defend democracy.

These new American Communists come from many peoples and nations, though all are American citizens and almost all were born in America.



AL ROTHBART

FROM MANY NATIONS Look at this roster of the 26: Six Negroes; Four Irishmen; Four Italians; Two Germans; One Finn; One Pole; One Frenchman;



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Union Lookout

UNORGANIZED WORKERS HALT STOPPAGE AS THEY GO UNION THROUGH LOCAL 65

Labor-baiters can learn a lesson on how union organization stops strikes from what happened this week at the B. & B. Crystal Co.

Grievances of long standing among the 168 non-union workers caused a stoppage which ended only when the shop made connections with Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65.

Organizer Lou Kalb convinced departments to work and a petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board for the settlement of grievances in an organized way.

OFFICE WORKERS' GEB IN SESSION

Main questions affecting white collar workers and their contribution to the war effort will be discussed in detail at a meeting of the International executive board of the United Office and Professional Workers, which opens today at the union's office, 10 West 42nd St. Board members from many parts of the country are attending the sessions which will continue over the week-end.

PROTEST JIM CROW POLICY ON BLOOD

War workers at two mid-town New York plants have registered a protest with the American Red Cross against the segregation of Negro blood from other donations.

Members of Local 1227, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, they describe the segregation as "Jim Crow discrimination" which "contravenes the basic principles of democratic equality amongst all peoples."

A statement from 12 Negro workers, employed at Quigley Products Co. and Diamond Tool Research Co., precedes a supporting declaration from workers in both shops and their union shop committees.

The Negro workers have willingly pledged to give their blood, their statement says, but in preparing to fulfill it, they register "deepest resentment" against the segregation policy as "an unfair and undemocratic slur upon 12 million loyal and patriotic American citizens."

"We sincerely urge you to bring this practice to an immediate halt and deal with us according to the more equitable procedure of true democratic government," the statement from the Negro workers, in which the two shops concur, tells the Red Cross.

"With equal treatment toward all, we guarantee many thousands of Negro blood donors who will be anxious and eager to fully support this important war measure. It is one of the many concrete ways that we on the production front can directly back up our brothers on the fighting fronts."

UNION SPONSORS ADVERTISING SHOW

A special exhibit of the best win-the-war advertisements published since Pearl Harbor will go on display at Rockefeller Center's Museum of Science and Industry, Feb. 25.

The exhibit is sponsored by the Advertising Mobilization Committee, an open organization of volunteer men and women in the advertising profession, sponsored by the American Advertising Guild, Local 20, of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO.

Mayor LaGuardia heads the sponsors board which include many noted artists, advertising experts and heads of agencies.

30 WOMEN STUDY AT CIO SCHOOL

Thirty women from leading industries in the Newark are now attending the CIO School for Women organized by the Greater Newark CIO Council at 225 Halsey St. The students, who come from CIO unions, are being trained for leadership.

Dr. Philip Foner, a member of the faculty of the School for Democracy, conducted the class yesterday on the subject of women's contribution to victory during the Civil War.

Ten other classes will be offered in the course, covering women's role in American history and the labor movement, problems of production, price ceilings, rationing, education, welfare and recreation programs for unions, the role of Negro workers, and the need for a centralized war economy.

CONFER ON COMPANY UNION MOVEMENT

Representatives of the Essex County (N. J.) United Labor Committee for Victory, which includes both CIO and AFL unions, conferred yesterday with Charles Doubs, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, on the company union movement which, masquerading as independent, threatens all legitimate organized labor.

CIO Union Sends Letter to Stalin

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Feb. 12.—A pledge to work harder to eliminate the fascist scourge was made to Premier Joseph Stalin in a letter adopted unanimously at a general meeting of Local 1064, Hotel, Restaurant and Beverage Workers, CIO, this week.

Stating that they had a chance "to observe the great joy evinced by large numbers of war workers" on the lifting of the siege of Stalingrad, the letter declared:

"Truly this means the turning of the tide, and will convince millions that fascism can be beaten—and that fascism can be beaten this year."

Dewey Snipes At Gov't Food Output Plan

While carefully avoiding explicit attacks on the Roosevelt Administration, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last night assailed what he termed "glowing promises" that America would help feed the world and dolefully predicted a decline in food production.

The Governor, chief speaker at the annual Lincoln's Birthday dinner of the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, declared that America's food production situation had been completely reversed in the past two years. Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, leading Catholic spokesman, shared the platform with the Republican Governor.

"In the world after the war the greatest of all stabilizing influences will be the produce of American farms," Dewey said. He did not elaborate on the type of regimes to be stabilized by American food in the post-war world.

PLAYS UP FEARS
"There have been glowing promises broadcast to the world—promises based on the assumption that our farms are an inexhaustible horn of plenty," he continued. "The blunt fact is that the last two years have seen a complete reversal of America's food situation. In New York State the bluntest fact further is that there are not enough men on our farms."

Six panel discussions, led by representatives of the Office of War Information, the CIO, the War Manpower Commission and the Army, will consider the school's role in total war during the morning.

At the luncheon, presentation will be made of the annual Teachers' Union award for outstanding service in the cause of education for victory.

Farm-Labor Unity Key To Shortage Solution

By Mac Gordon
(Last of a series of three articles)

Governor Dewey has estimated that 30,000 workers must be recruited for New York State's farms this year, 10,000 of these permanent, and 20,000 for seasonal and summer work.

The Governor undertook certain measures for getting these workers, including the appointment of a full-time director for farm labor, and the introduction of bills in the State Legislature that will enable school youth to do the seasonal and summer work.

Most of the workers will have to be recruited from the cities. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the Governor did not see fit to consult the trade unions or to draw them into the work of getting the recruits. The unions can do a job on this.

First, there are still many unemployed in New York City who can be recruited for farm work, both for patriotic and personal reasons. Second, there are still seasonal workers who are off during the spring and fall planting and harvesting seasons, or during the summer, and can be gotten for patriotic reasons, to work on farms. Third, many workers are working on non-war jobs that can well be dispensed with for several weeks. These workers can be recruited by their unions for this necessary war work even at some financial loss. This would apply particularly to young women and boys who have no family responsibilities.

To get these workers requires organization and educational drive by the trade union movement.

3,500,000 NEEDED
This problem does not, of course, apply exclusively to New York. Recently, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and War Manpower Commissioner McNutt issued an appeal to the entire nation for 3,500,000 workers to volunteer for work on the farms to plant and harvest this year's vital food and fiber supply. This is a major job for the labor movement throughout the nation.

In order to get such a huge job done properly, the machinery for recruitment and for training must be set up by the government. Thus far it is still haphazard and insufficiently organized. Labor should be consulted in the various states, and drawn into the

apparatus of the state organizations set up to solve the problem.

Closely tied to the problem of manpower is that of machinery. A few months ago the War Production Board set the quota for farm machinery to be manufactured this year at 20 per cent of 1940 production.

After considerable pressure from the Agricultural Department this was increased to 30 per cent. With that amount of new machinery, the farmers must produce about 35 per cent more food than was produced in 1940 to meet the nation's war needs.

How can this be done? First, the Department of Agriculture, particularly the Farm Security Administration, has been pushing cooperative use of machinery that exists. Second, machine repair stations are being set up in some areas, with the cooperation, in many cases, of the state highway departments.

FIX-IT CLINICS

Clinics have been held in various parts of New York State to teach farmers how to repair and conserve their machines. Competent engineers have been appointed to arrange for classes and to help in repairing broken down machinery. Numerous pamphlets have been gotten out by the State College of Agriculture on the proper use and repair of machinery.

The trade unions are, of course, vitally interested in the problems of food production. Their interest stems from the fact that food is a vital war need for our allies, our armed forces, and our United Nations policy with respect to liberated peoples of Europe. Second, the amount of food produced will determine the amount of food workers will have to eat this year, and that's a bread-and-butter question that trade unions are set up to handle. This is also an essential war question because of the direct connection between production efficiency and the amount of food a worker consumes.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The political situation also demands that the labor movement pays close attention to the farmers. Reactionary, anti-labor forces base themselves upon the farmers to push through their obstructionist measures in Congress. This is so not because the farmers are essentially anti-labor or reactionary, but because the large farm organizations are in the hands of leaders who are "stooges" for the food monopolies which are tied up with the National Association of Manufacturers and play their game politically. Thus, the "Farm Bloc" in Congress is the spearhead for NAM anti-labor, anti-Roosevelt measures. They get away with it because the progressive win-the-war forces are so weakly organized among the farmers.

The projected legislative coalition between the three organized labor federations and the National Farmers Union is an exceedingly important development for the nation.

Suggestions for Victory



Robert Goldsmith and Shirley Dindorf, employed by the Northwest Airlines, Inc. at St. Paul, Minn., drop their ideas to help beat the fascists into the suggestion box at the plant.

NMU Meeting Cheers Soviet Sea Heroes

A tiny woman sea captain won the hearts of 2,000 members of the National Maritime Union at Manhattan Center Thursday night when President Joseph Curran introduced her.

Valentina Orlikova, the 21-year-old woman skipper, who "keeps 'em sailing," while the bombs fall, stands less than five feet in height. But she was just about the biggest person in the world Thursday night as far as Uncle Sam's merchant seamen were concerned.

The seamen didn't just applaud when she rose to speak to their regular membership meeting, by invitation. They rose and cheered in the greatest demonstration they've given in months.

Then they made Valentina an honorary member of the NMU. They did the same for young Lieutenant Ella Remik, an officer assigned to duty with the Soviet merchant marine, after he spoke.

And they asked both of the new NMU members to carry the union's victory greetings back to their Soviet comrades.

The two Soviet veterans told the American seamen that the Red Army, the Red Navy and the Soviet merchant marine would crush Hitler completely with the help of their allies in the West.

Harry Bridges, famous Pacific Coast waterfront leader, gave a rousing win-the-war talk at the same gathering. The defeat of Hitler and the Axis was labor's great job, he declared. West Coast longshoremen had speeded up shiploadings immensely for that purpose.

Bridges didn't mince words when he discussed the plot to deport him. The deportation movement was a blow at the war effort, he said.

Earlier in the evening Captain Orlikova, Lieutenant Remik and Captain Dimitri Burkov, another Soviet sea officer, were presented with inscribed military watches at a reception at the headquarters of the Ambian Committee at 285 Madison Ave.

Captain Burkov, a sea veteran of 40 years service, has been sailing since he was eight years of age.

Representatives of the NMU took part in the presentation of the watches, along with George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart, Lillian Hellman, and Clifford Odets, playwrights; Captain Sergei Kournakoff, author of "Russia's Fighting Forces" and Alfred Kreymborg, the poet.

Later the Soviet heroes were entertained at a party at Uptown Caddy Society, where hand leader Teddy Wilson played Soviet Navy music.

It must be noted, however, that labor's cooperation with the farmers cannot be limited to this coalition with the NFU, exceedingly important as that is. There is no reason why state CIO and AFL councils should not undertake to coordinate all local farm organizations and individual farmers with material that will counteract the plentiful and poisonous propaganda of the reactionary farm leaders.

There is no reason why both state and local union councils and locals cannot begin to approach state and local organizations of the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the cooperatives for joint action on war problems and on specific problems of the farmers. The Farm Equipment Workers Union in Chicago has been active in this connection and has gotten good results. Such state organizations as the Ohio Farm Bureau and the Washington Grange support labor and the President, in sharp contrast to the national leadership of these organizations.

The starting point for labor's approach to the farmers must be assistance in the solution of the farmers' problems, especially the farm labor question. Such an approach may be of immense service to the nation's war effort not only because it can help solve the particular food production problems, but because it may be the key to changing the complexion of the present Congress.

Harris Resigns
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12 (UP).—Benjamin F. Harris has resigned, effective Feb. 28, as President of three subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. and will become a consultant to B. F. Fairless, president, of U. S. Steel, in connection with war activities of the corporation, it was announced today.

Ickes Urges Coal Negotiations Be Advanced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Advancement of dates for starting wage-hour negotiations in the soft coal and anthracite industries became a possibility today as the government called on labor and management to expedite their contract conferences to avoid disruption of vital fuel production.

Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold I. Ickes asked the United Mine Workers and operators to advance bituminous negotiations from the scheduled date of March 14 to not later than Feb. 22. He suggested that hard coal conferences, normally started in mid-April, be advanced to not later than March 22.

One obstacle to advancement of the soft coal date was overcome when southern operators in UMW District 19, which includes Tennessee and part of Kentucky, reached a six-day week agreement.

LEWIS STUMBLING BLOCK
UMW President John L. Lewis had expressed unwillingness earlier to advance negotiations on the union's demand for a general \$2-a-day wage increase until six-day week arrangements had been made. The bulk of northern soft coal operators already had signed agreements under which miners will not be penalized for Saturday absenteeism, a stipulation the UMW had insisted upon.

Ickes said his action was "designed to protect the nation's fuel supply and without in any sense assuming jurisdiction in a matter of collective bargaining." The suggestions were made in letters to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, Ezra Van Horn, Cleveland, chairman of the Appalachian Joint Conference, Edward R. Burke, Washington, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, and Major W. W. Ingalls, of Scranton, Pa., chairman of the Anthracite Committee of 12.

"I do not believe that any party to the negotiations will permit any situation to develop that will interrupt the production of so vital a war necessity as coal," Ickes said.

"Nevertheless, in order to provide further assurance of an adequate coal supply for war purposes, it is essential that the operators and the miners expedite the completion of the new wage agreement. . . . I suggest that the representatives of the operators and the miners in the bituminous coal industry begin their negotiations not later than Feb. 22."

Philip Murray

I have had some experiences in this field, experiences with regard to the bringing together of the labor movements of the United Nations. Those experiences started over two years ago, were continued throughout last year, and, of course, are going on today. It is a hard fight. It requires tolerance and patience and courage and spirit to keep the good fight going because even within the ranks of labor differences often times occur that should not develop, particularly in the field of labor collaboration. Only last July in a very sincere, conscientious endeavor to establish trade union unity, amongst the United Nations, I sought the assistance of the AFL and the British Trade Union Congress. I asked the leaders of the British Trade Union Congress to join with the CIO in an endeavor to bring together the forces of all the trade union movements of the United Nations for the specific purpose of achieving the democratic aspirations of every worker throughout the countries now associated with us in the conduct of this great enterprise of war. I failed at that time, but I haven't given up hope.

I understand fully that if the proper kind of international collaboration is going to be perfected, it necessarily follows that our own labor movements in the United States of America must pave the way.

The CIO is bending backward in an effort to attain that goal.

I have a notion that the war will end more speedily if the trade unionists, particularly of the United States of America, unite in their energies and their influence to ward a speedy determination of the war issues in themselves. But besides winning the war, we must necessarily attain that goal to which President Roosevelt has dedicated himself and that is the unconditional, complete unconditional surrender of our enemies. (Extended applause.)

And when that day comes, as it will inevitably come, we do hope that the influences and the powers of the trade union movements of the world will be exercised to prevent the possibility of another war occurring; another letter of blood; another organized conspiracy to destroy democracy; another attempt on the part of a great power through the use of aggression, to destroy the universe and seek through its totalitarian influences the destruction of civilization.

And it was with that thought in mind that only last week the CIO Executive Board invited Mr. Toliano to attend the meeting of the Board and extend the fraternal wishes of the people whom he is privileged to represent in his address to our Board. The International Executive Board of the CIO created a Latin American Committee consisting of eight stalwart representatives, each of whom have been given instructions by the Board to give the greatest consideration to all of the problems affecting the relationships of the Latin (American) workers to the American Trade Union movement. I am hopeful that even in the conduct of this enterprise, the American Federation of Labor will take advantage of the opportunity to join with the CIO in the development of a healthy relationship with the Latin American Trade Union movement.

Our nation itself is devoted to the promotion of what we call the "good neighbor policy." The labor movements of America should further the conduct of that policy by establishing "twixt the Latin American countries and the labor movement of the United States a "good labor policy" twist those countries and our country; a good labor policy calculated to further the development of the ideas originally promulgated by the President of the United States in his promotion of the good neighbor policy.

I foresee for not only the United States of America but for the workers of Latin America as well, great constructive possibilities if the problem of labor relations is treated intelligently, not from the standpoint of ideology but from the standpoint of the needs of the workers in all of the countries associated in the conduct of this great enterprise. (Extended applause.)

Toledano

The Fifth Column in Latin America has attempted to misguide our peoples, telling them that this is a war which is being waged exclusively between the big powers of the world today. . . . It has also attempted to spread the belief that the governments of Latin America, which have broken off relations with the Axis, or declared war. . . . have done so merely because of a servile attitude toward the United States. . . . We, on the contrary have proven the falsehood of this. . . . We have proven that this is our war. . . . because fascism tends to destroy the imperfect achievements of the old ideals of our peoples since their struggle for independence, and to destroy also the possibility of bettering our achievements.

I want to tell the American people that with this new idea of "Hispanidad," brought forward to divide the people of Latin America from the United States, we, the organized labor movement of Latin America shall fight against it with the same fervor and enthusiasm as before (in the days of the Spanish civil war).

We are children of Spain. . . . we are proud of our heritage. . . . but we are also the children and descendants of the Indians. . . . of the Negro slaves. . . . of a number of European races. . . . of Orientals who came to these lands in order to help us create a New World. . . . We are children of America just as you are. . . . And now that the Fifth Column attempts to divide us into Anglo-Saxon and Spanish America, we, of the Latin American labor movement are opposing to this vicious interpretation of our past the vigorous, authentic, real interpretation of our present. We oppose to their idea of "Hispanidad" the new idea of "Americanidad."

In the past, in our relations, we have had negative aspects, negative chapters. . . . but fortunately the great masses of Latin America have begun to distinguish between the imperialist forces who have often bled our souls and our bodies, and the great magnificent people of the United States that have a splendid, democratic tradition. And I am also glad to say that in the United States you already know the difference between the people who represent the purposes and ideals of democracy in our countries and those who, represent extreme reaction, who want to divide us from this great country of yours. . . .

Our nation itself is devoted to

"and Jane, don't miss the swell features this Sunday!"

The Story of the Red Army!

SERGEI KOURNAKOFF, military analyst and author of "Russia's Fighting Forces" tells the background history of the Soviet Army.

The Biggest Defeat of the German Army!

EUGENE TALLE, Soviet historian, draws the historical lessons of the German rout at Stalingrad.

SOVIET DEMOCRACY!

Bringing up to date the operations of socialist democracy.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

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THE EPIC OF STALINGRAD!

HEARST, and HIS RECORD!

WHY NO BOMBERS AT WILLOW RUN?

Don't miss this Sunday's Worker!



Text of Pres. Roosevelt's Address

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Text of Roosevelt's speech. Before the White House Correspondents' Association dinner:

It is nearly two years since I attended the last dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association. A great deal of water has flowed over the dam since then.

And several people have flown over the water.

Two years ago—many months before Pearl Harbor—I spoke to you of the thought that was then uppermost in my mind—of the determination of America to become the arsenal of democracy. Almost all Americans had by that time determined to play their full part in helping to save civilization from the barbarians. Even then, we were in the midst of the historic job of production—a job which the American people have been performing with a zest and skill and, above all, success.

Tonight, as I speak to you, another thought is uppermost in my mind: That is our determination to fight this war through to the finish—to the day when United Nations' forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

Last September I made a tour of inspection through this country. I saw war plants at work. I saw Army and Navy training camps and flying fields. I saw American men and women—management and labor alike—working to beat production schedules. I saw American soldiers and sailors and fliers doing the job of training for the fighting which lay ahead.

Now I have returned from one of the fronts overseas, where the production from American factories and the training given in American camps are being applied in actual warfare against the enemy. I have seen our troops in the field. I have inspected their superb equipment. I have talked and laughed and eaten with them.

I have seen our men—the nation's men—in Trinidad, in Belen and Natal in Brazil, in Liberia, in Gambia. In these places there is no actual fighting, but there is hard, dangerous, essential work and there is a tremendous strain upon the endurance and the spirit of our troops. They are standing up magnificently under that strain.

I have seen our men—and some of our American women—in North Africa. Out there is war. Those men know that before this war is over, many of them will have given their lives. But they know also that they are fighting to destroy the power of the enemies of their country—that they are fighting for a peace which will be a real and lasting peace and a far better world for the future.

Our men in the field are worthy of the great faith, the high hopes, we have placed in them. That applies as well to the men of our Navy, without whom no American expeditionary force could land

safely on foreign shores. And it applies equally to the men of our merchant marine who carry essential munitions and supplies, without which neither the United States nor our Allies could continue the battle.

No American can look at these men, soldiers or sailors, without great emotion and great pride and a very deep sense of responsibility to them.

Because of the necessary secrecy of my trip, the men of our armed forces in every place I visited were completely surprised. The expression on their faces certainly showed it.

I wish that I could pay similar surprise visits to our men in the other fields of operation—the Naval bases, the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the mainland and islands of Alaska, the islands of the Atlantic, the two Guianas, the Canal Zone, Iceland, Britain, Central Africa, the Middle East, India, Burma and China. I wish I could tell them face to face that their government and their people are very proud of them and that they are doing in helping to strengthen the vise that is slowly but surely squeezing the breath out of our enemies.

In every battalion and in every ship's crew you will find every kind of American citizen representing every occupation, every section, every origin, every religion, every political viewpoint.

Ask them what they are fighting for, and every one of them will say: "I am fighting for my country." Ask them what they really mean by that and you will get what, on the surface, may seem to be a wide variety of answers.

One will say he is fighting for the right to say what he pleases and to read and listen to what he likes.

Another will say he is fighting because he never wants to see the Nazi swastika flying over the First Baptist Church on Elm St.

Another soldier will say he is fighting for the right to work and earn three square meals a day for himself and his folks.

A fourth soldier will say he is fighting in this world war so that his children and grandchildren will not have to go back to Europe, or Africa or Asia to do this ugly job all over again.

But all these answers really add up to the same thing: every American fights for freedom. And today the personal freedom of every American and his family depends, and in the future will increasingly depend, upon the freedom of his neighbors in other lands.

For today the whole world is one neighborhood. That is why this war, which had its beginnings in seemingly remote areas, has spread to every continent and most of the islands of the sea, involving the lives and the liberties of the entire human race. And unless the peace that follows recognizes that the whole world is one neighborhood and does justice to the whole human race, the germs of another

world war will remain as a constant threat to mankind.

I talked with many people in our armed forces—along the coast and through the islands of the western hemisphere and up the coast of west Africa. Many of our soldiers and sailors were concerned about the state of the home-front. They received all kinds of exaggerated reports and rumors that there is too much complaining here at home and too little recognition of the realities of war; that selfish labor leaders are threatening to call strikes which would greatly curtail the output of our war industries; that some farm groups are trying to profiteer on prices and are letting us down on food production; that many people are bitter over the hardships of rationing and priorities, and especially that there are serious partisan political quarrels over the petty things of life here in Washington.

I told them that most of these reports are just gross exaggerations; that the people as a whole in the United States are in this war to see it through with heart and body and soul, and that our population is willing and glad to give up some of their shoes and sugar, and coffee and automobile riding—and privileges and profits—for the sake of the common cause.

I could not deny to our troops that a few chiselers, a few politicians and a few publicists—fortunately a very few—have placed their personal ambition or greed above the nation's interests.

Our troops know that the Nazis and Fascists and Japanese are trying to sell the untruths of propaganda to certain types of Americans. But our troops also know that even if you pile a lot of molehills of deception one on top of the other, you still cannot make a mountain big enough or solid enough to fool many people, or to block the road to victory and to an effective peace.

A fundamental of an effective peace is the assurance to those men who are fighting our battles that when they come home they will find a country with an economy firm enough and fair enough to provide jobs for all those who are willing to work.

I am certain that private enterprise will be able to provide the vast majority of those jobs—and, in those cases where this cannot be accomplished, that the Congress will pass the legislation which will make good the assurance of jobs.

There are still a few who say we cannot achieve this and other honorable, reasonable aims for the post-war world. In speaking of these professional skeptics—these men of little faith—there comes to my mind an old word in our language—the word "pettifoggers."

The formal, dictionary definition and derivation of the word are neither here nor there. To most of us it brings to mind a man who is small and mean and tricky and pique and—in a word—petty. It is the type of man who is always seeking to create a smoke screen, or fog, for the purpose of obscuring the plain truth.

Today, the pettifoggers are attempting to obscure the essential truths of this war. They are seeking to befog the present and the future and the clear purposes and high principles for which the free world now maintains the promise of undimmed victory.

In North Africa we are now mashing armies—British, French and American—for one of the major

battles of this war.

The enemy's purpose in the battle of Tunisia is to hold at all costs their last bridgehead in Africa, to prevent us from gaining access to the straits that lead to Nazi-dominated Europe.

Our prime purpose in this battle of Tunisia is to drive our enemies into the sea.

The British First Army in this battle, commanded by General Anderson, contains many veterans of Flanders and Dunkirk. These men have a score to settle with the Nazis.

The British Eighth Army, commanded by General Montgomery, has to its eternal credit the smashing defeat of Marshal Rommel's army and the now historic fifteen hundred mile pursuit of those once triumphant Nazi-Fascist forces.

The enemy in Tunisia will be attacked from the south by this great Eighth Army and by the French forces who have made a remarkable march all the way across the Sahara desert under General Le Clerc, one of General De Gaulle's officers. From the west the enemy will be attacked by the combined forces of British and Americans, together with French troops under the command of General Giraud.

All these forces are commanded by General Eisenhower. I spent many hours in Casablanca with this young general—a descendant of Kansas pioneers. I know what a fine, tough job he has done and how carefully and skillfully he is directing the soldiers under him.

I want to say to you tonight—and to him—that we have every confidence in his leadership. High tribute was paid to his qualities as a soldier when the British Government, through Mr. Churchill, took the lead at Casablanca in proposing him for the supreme command of the great Allied operations which are imminent.

The deputy of General Eisenhower is General Alexander, one of Britain's greatest fighting men. General Alexander commanded all British forces in the Middle East, including the Eighth Army which won the decisive battle at El Alamein. He and General Montgomery planned that engagement and the tremendous advance which followed it. At this moment—As I speak to you tonight—General Alexander is standing at the right hand of General Eisenhower planning new military operations.

These important facts, reveal not merely cooperation but active collaboration between the United Nations. Let these facts be duly noted by our enemies.

Our soldiers in Tunisia are well trained and equipped, but they are facing for the first time actual combat with formidable opponents. We can be absolutely certain that they will conduct themselves as bravely and as effectively as did those young Americans under General Pershing who drove Germany's best troops through the Argonne forest and across the River Meuse.

The battle of Tunisia will cost us heavily in casualties. We must face that fact now, with the same calm courage as our men are facing it on the battlefield itself.

The enemy has strong forces in strong positions. His supply lines are maintained at great cost but Hitler has been willing to pay that cost for he knows the consequences of Allied victory in Tunisia.

Those consequences are actual invasions of the continent of Europe. We do not disguise our intention to make these invasions. The pressure on Germany and Italy will be constant and unrelenting.

Great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China. Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself.

The discussions at Casablanca have been continued in Chungking with the Generalissimo by General Arnold and have resulted in definite plans for offensive operations.

There are many roads which lead right to Tokio. We shall neglect none of them.

In an attempt to ward off the inevitable disaster, the Axis propagandists are trying all of their old tricks in order to divide the United Nations. They seek to create the idea that if we win this war, Russia, England, China and the United States are going to get into a cat-and-dog fight.

This is their final effort to turn one nation against another. In the vain hope that they may settle with one or two at a time—that any of us may be so gullible and so forgetful as to be duped into making "deals" at the expense of our Allies.

To these panicky attempts to escape the consequences of their crimes we say—all the United Nations say—that the only terms on which we shall deal with any Axis government or any Axis factions are the terms proclaimed at Casablanca: "unconditional surrender."

In our uncompromising policy we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations. But we do mean to impose punishment and retribution in full upon their guilty, barbaric leaders.

The Nazis must be frantic indeed if they believe that they can devise any propaganda which would turn the British and American and Chinese governments and peoples

against the rest of us. The overwhelming courage and endurance of the Russian people in withstanding and hurling back the invaders—and the genius with which their great armies have been directed and led by Mr. Stalin and their military commanders—all I speak for themselves.

The tragedy of the war has sharpened the vision of the leadership and peoples of all the United Nations and I can say to you from my own full knowledge that they see the utter necessity of our standing together after the war to secure a peace based on principles of permanence.

You can be quite sure that if Japan should be the first of the Axis partners to fall, the total efforts and resources of all the United Nations would be concentrated on the crushing of Germany.

And, on the other hand, lest there be any question in Nazi or Japanese minds that we are wholly one in the prosecution of the war to a complete victory all over the world, the Prime Minister wishes to make a formal agreement that if Germany should be conquered before Japan, all British Empire resources and manpower would, of course, join with China and us in an out-and-out final attack on Japan. I told him that no formal statement or agreement along these lines was in the least bit necessary—that the American people accept the word of a great English gentleman—and that it was obvious and clear that all of us are completely in accord in our determination to destroy the forces of barbarism in Asia and in Europe and in Africa.

In other words—our policy toward our Japanese enemies is precisely the same as our policy toward our Nazi enemies: it is a policy of fighting hard on all fronts and ending the war as quickly as we can on the uncompromising terms of unconditional surrender.

Today is the anniversary of the birth of a great, plain American. The living memory of Abraham Lincoln is now honored and cherished by all of our people, wherever they may be, and by men and women and children throughout the British Commonwealth, and the Soviet Union, and the Republic of China, and in every land on earth where people love freedom and will give their lives for freedom.

President Lincoln said in 1863, "Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us . . . in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation."

Today, 80 years after Lincoln delivered that message, the fires of war are blazing across the whole horizon of mankind—from Khar'kov to Kunming—from the Mediterranean to the Coral Sea—from Berlin to Tokio.

Again—we cannot escape history. We have supreme confidence that with the help of God honor will prevail. We have faith that future generations will know that here, in the middle of the 20th century, there came the time when men of goodwill found a way to unite and produce and fight to destroy the forces of ignorance, intolerance, slavery and war.

We have lately concluded a long, hard battle in the Southwest Pacific and we have made notable gains. That battle started in the Solomons and New Guinea last summer. It has demonstrated our superior power in planes and, most importantly, in the fighting qualities of our individual soldiers and sailors.

American armed forces in the Southwest Pacific are receiving powerful aid from Australia and New Zealand and also directly from the British themselves.

We do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat merely by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific.

Great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China. Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself.

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LOWDOWN

An Interesting Phone Call From Branch Rickey on Soviet Sports

NATLOW

Got an interesting phone call from Branch Rickey last week. Went like this.

"Hello—this is Branch Rickey. . . I have a couple of things I wish you could help me on."

"Sure, go ahead."

"Well, I wonder if you could tell me about sports in the Soviet Union. . . You'd be the person to know most about it."

"We do, Branch, what specifically would you like to know?"

"Tell me. Have sports continued in the Soviet Union during the war? And if so, have they been on a wide scale?"

"Sure, they've continued. And not only continued, but even increased all over the country. . . The Soviet Government understands that sports and athletics are

very necessary for a people engaged in a bitter war. . . They know it is good for morale and for the spirits of soldiers and civilians alike. . ."

"Do they have professional sports as we do here in America, regular leagues like ours?"

"No, Branch, they have no professional sports that I know of. . . All athletes work in plane, tank, gun factories. . . But they do have regular leagues representing big industrial plants and Army units. . . These teams have a regular schedule and play a 'world series' every fall in the famous Dynamo Stadium. . . Last fall, at the very height of the threat to Moscow, a soccer game was played in Dynamo Stadium which drew some 100,000 people. . . The fans could hear the sound of guns and artillery; and overhead, Soviet planes formed an umbrella to protect the crowd. . . But still the game went on and the workers, soldiers and kids went home talking excitedly."

At this point, the Dodge president, remained silent. Then after a pause he said. . . "Yes, that's really wonderful. We can certainly learn from them. . ."

He thanked us cordially and then said, "I am preparing a paper which I want to release to the government and to the papers. It will include what you have just told me about Soviet sports. . . Thanks again."

The next day all the papers gave prominence to Rickey's statement, and large in it was the reference to the magnificent Soviet people and their sports life.

All in all—an interesting phone call.

Mike Gold just dropped by to make a point about Harry Boykoff, St. John's giant basketball star. . . Mike's beef about Harry's height, he's 6 feet 9 inches tall, is understandable for our columnist dates back to the days of Kinsbrunner, Holman, Lapchik, Posnack, Shuckman and others—all small guys.

Said Mike. "Do you call that basketball? All he has to do is stay under the basket and drop them in. . . Is there any skill to that? . . . Bah! Give me the good old days. . ."

Yes, Mike, that is basketball. . . The NEW basketball—just as everything else is changing and developing in the world. . .

President Hails Allied Nations' Fighting Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

with the same calm courage as our men are facing it on the battlefield itself.

His was the third such warning within the past week by a government official. Economic Stabilization Director Thomas F. Byrnes said Tuesday that war plans for 1943 contemplate an invasion of Europe and no matter how successful the campaign there will be casualties such as "the nation has never before endured." Yesterday, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said the nation must expect heavy fighting and heavy casualties—"perhaps in the near future."

Mr. Roosevelt also revealed it was at Britain's own suggestion that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was made Supreme Commander of all Allied Forces in the African-Mediterranean theater.

Reiterated the Casablanca vow on "unconditional surrender" of the Axis, and elaborated: "In our uncompromising policy we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations. But we do mean to impose punishment and retribution in full upon their guilty, barbaric leaders."

Reaffirmed "our determination to fight this war through to the finish—to the day when United Nations' forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome and Tokio."

Mr. Roosevelt also struck at "pettifoggers" who, he said, are attempting "to obscure the essential truths of this war." He assailed particularly their attempts to "befog the present and the future and the clear purposes and high principles for which the free world now maintains a promise of undimmed victory."

Telling about the forthcoming offensive against Japan, he said "we do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat merely by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific."

He said plans for the offensive grew out of discussions at Casablanca and those in Chungking between Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the American Army

Air Forces, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Regarding post-war aims, Mr. Roosevelt said the governments of nations now enemy-occupied will be set up by "popular choice" after the war.

Using France as an example, he said once German occupation is ended, Frenchmen will be represented by a government of their popular choice.

Wakes Up in Time

RENO, Nev. (UP).—Sheriff's deputies thought they had rescued all occupants of a house isolated by a flood of the Truckee River, as they paddled away they heard shouts from an upstairs window. Returning, they found a man in bed with a broken leg who's been asleep when the rescuers first came.

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CONSTANT READER

Victory Book Committee
Gets Dubious Gift in Form
Of Reader's Digest 'Anthology'
By SENDER GARLIN

An Open Letter

Victory Book Campaign,
Empire State Building,
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

According to an announcement released by your office and published in a recent issue of The New York Times, your committee has received a donation of 25,000 copies of "The Reader's Digest Anthology" from the publishers of Reader's Digest at Pleasantville, N. Y. The Anthology is a compilation of the "best" articles in Reader's Digest for the past 20 years—one for each year—and is ordinarily available only as a subscription come-on.

Inasmuch as these books are intended for the men in our fighting forces, it offers cause for serious concern on the part of the American people.

It is because I know that many thousands of Americans are becoming ever more critical of Reader's Digest that I write you to urge greater selectivity in the acceptance of reading matter for the men in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Reader's Digest over a period of many years has attacked the federal government, our allies in the United Nations, particularly the Soviet Union which at this very moment is scoring decisive victories over the Axis barbarians on behalf of all humanity.

More than any other agency, the Reader's Digest has given wide currency to the fantastic "autobiography" of Richard Julius Herman Krebs, otherwise known as Jan Valtin. Although the Book of the Month Club, by making this potboiler its selection, put the book in the hands of nearly 200,000 Americans, Reader's Digest gave it an audience of 7,000,000 by its 64-page condensation of "Out of the Night."

Charges originally made in this newspaper that Valtin-Krebs was a Gestapo agent has been officially confirmed by the testimony cited in the decision of the U. S. Board of Immigration Appeals. This decision set forth that "... independent inquiry reveals that Krebs was a material witness for the German Government and that his testimony was instrumental in securing a treason conviction in 1934 against a fellow member of the I. S. H. (International Seamen and Harbor Workers) at a time when the alien (Krebs) alleges he was a Nazi antagonist."

For years Reader's Digest has attacked—sometimes overtly, more often covertly—the New Deal policies of the Roosevelt administration. Today the man whose name is associated with these policies is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Malicious attacks upon him and his administration are clearly not calculated to improve the morale of our fighting forces, for these articles tend to create subversion of confidence in the war leadership of the nation.

It is therefore disturbing to find that the Victory Book Committee, which is doing such splendid work in bringing worthwhile books to the men in the services, should unwittingly be used as an agency for transmitting material from a publication whose editorial board includes such case-hardened foes of the President as Stanley High; such characters as Paul Palmer who, as editor of the American Mercury, glorified the fascist, Lawrence Dennis, and Max Eastman, who has made a profession of vilifying our gallant ally, the Soviet Union.

Your action in accepting this dubious gift from Reader's Digest is also shocking because this publication has revealed a strangely solicitous interest in the men in our armed forces to whom it offers half-subscription rates.

To suggest that Reader's Digest's gift flows from patriotic motives is to leave unexplained the persistent note of defeatism which runs through virtually every issue of the magazine. The truth is, it has sponsored writings and ideas hostile to measures necessary to victory.

I will understand your Committee welcomes books regardless of the political affiliation of its authors and publishers. Nevertheless it would seem reasonable to expect that reading material of a questionable nature would not be accepted without strict scrutiny.

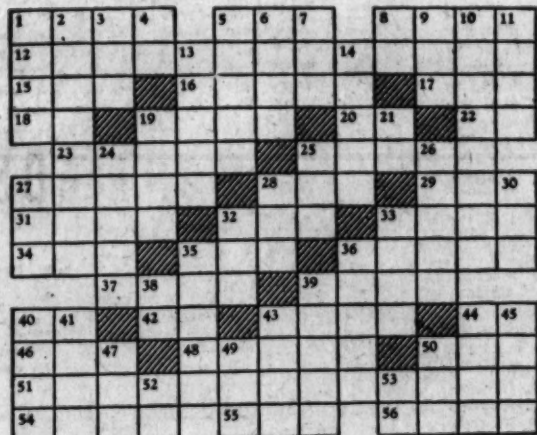
Is it not tragic enough that tens of thousands of our boys are permitted to read such Quisling-minded newspapers as the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Hearst press, thus imbuing ideas whose source has more than once been traced to the Nazi host wave?

Let us not compound the crime by spreading such publications as "The Reader's Digest Anthology" among the men of our armed forces.

Very truly yours,
SENDER GARLIN.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- Comfort
 - Ship channel
 - Highway
 - Irreconcilability
 - Beam
 - Merrily
 - High card
 - Spanish for "the"
 - Facts
 - Parent (col.)
 - You and me
 - Leaves out
 - Moving
 - Pine plant
 - To look into
 - Revent
 - Whimper
 - To mase
 - Jack edging
 - A eucalyptus tree
 - Afternoon party
 - To plent
 - Matched
 - Repetition
 - Wan
 - Symbol for calcium
 - Negative
 - Jap native
 - Note of scale
 - Anglo-Saxon enla
- VERTICAL**
- Made of oak
 - Achieved victory
 - Multiplying by eight
 - Small factory
 - Compass point
 - Sicilian volcano
 - Ireland
 - That which corresponds with some other thing
 - Pippen
 - Tenonic dolly
 - Small flies
 - Largest continent
 - Besame
 - Note of scale
 - Tierra del Fuego
 - Changes color of
 - Semi-precious stone
 - Wanderer
 - To plunge
 - By
 - Pertaining to the cheek
 - Angry
 - Likely
 - Animal's foot
 - To spread for drying
 - Pedal digit
 - River
 - Manchuria
 - To bend down
 - Food from heaven
 - Atop
 - Small cut
 - Cries, like a dove
 - Mischievous
 - Allied by nature
 - Diving bird
 - Girl's name
 - Philippine island ward division
 - Beverage
 - Humorist (col.)
 - Above
 - Symbol for tellurium

'Mission to Moscow'

Hollywood's First Realistic Film About the Soviet Union

By Virginia Warner

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 12.—Warner Bros. "Mission to Moscow" will make screen history because it puts history on the screen.

History has been caught on film before in newsreels; stories of the past have been filmed with varying degrees of accuracy, but never before has Hollywood made a feature picture like this.

"Mission to Moscow" is a chapter of contemporary history—its principals, men and women who are still making history in the chapter that involves us all today—the chapter headed "The People's War Against Fascism."

Dramatic values in the film come from its presentation of the development of a real conflict, a conflict greater than any that could be dreamed up by a writer.

"Mission to Moscow" makes screen history for another reason.

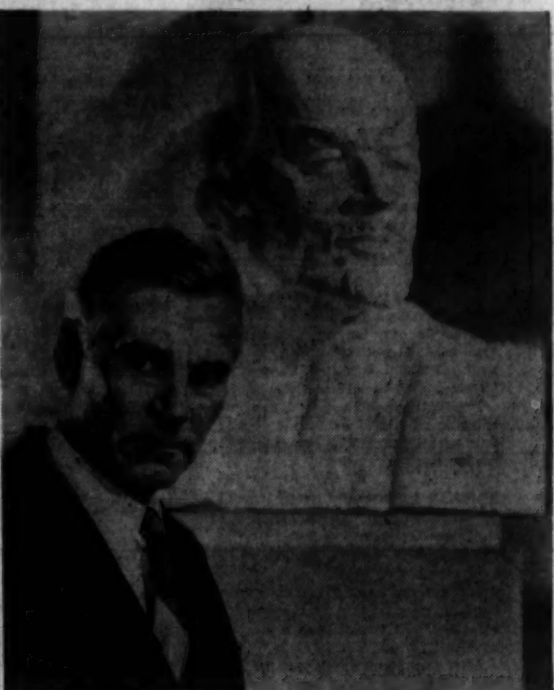
It was planned, produced, written, acted with this thought in mind: helping the American people to understand one of their great Allies in this war.

To Help Americans Understand Russia

"Mission to Moscow" is realism, it is historically important," says Harry Warner, studio head. "We believe it will do more to clear up the Russian picture for the American mind than anything thus far offered. We need, nationally speaking, a clear understanding of Russia. We own now to an emotional gratitude for its heroic stand, to a cheering, warming appreciation of what it has meant to the cause of the Allies. But we soon will have a need realistically and calmly to understand Russia. It is this company's hope that 'Mission to Moscow' accomplishes at least some of that."

We visited the set of "Mission to Moscow" yesterday and saw Michael Curtiz direct a scene in which the American and Chinese ambassadors to the Soviet Union visit a Moscow hospital, where victims of Japanese aggression are being cared for.

When the scene had been completed to the satisfaction of Director Curtiz we walked out of the "hospital" on to a Moscow street with Walter Huston, who plays Davies, and passing a group of



Walter Huston as Ambassador Davies beside the bust of Lenin, in the film "Mission to Moscow."

Chinese actors who were ready for the next scene, we sat down in Huston's dressing room to discuss the picture.

"I had an opportunity to see a lot of Joe Davies while he was here in Hollywood," Mr. Huston said, "and to get his slant on things. I enjoy playing the part of Davies—and one of the reasons is that I feel this is an extremely important picture."

Discussing the film from the point of view of showmanship, Huston pointed out certain particularly dramatic scenes.

"Take the treason trials, for instance," he said. "Davies told me that in all the thirty years in which he practiced law he never witnessed anything so dramatic as those trials. I think the people who see this

picture will get that same feeling. "Does the film bring out what the trials meant in terms of Russia's present war effort?" we asked.

Huston Praised 5th Column Trials

"Oh, yes," Huston said emphatically. "You know these people who were tried confessed that they were plotting with Germany. It's made very clear that they were traitors to their country, and that in sending them to death, Russia got rid of its fifth column."

Most of the picture, though not all, takes place in Russia, and Huston pointed out that it was "Russia through the eyes of a corporation lawyer."

"Mr. Davies has the capitalist viewpoint, you know, but he

learned to respect and admire the Russian leaders. Even though he didn't agree with their methods, sometimes, he felt they were trying to do something for the common man."

The picture opens with the famous session of the League of Nations at which Hailu Selassie makes his plea for support by the League against Axis aggression.

When Leigh Whipper, talented Negro actor, as Selassie made his speech, the crowd on the set burst into spontaneous applause and the Italian, Japanese and German delegates stepped out of character to congratulate the Ethiopian.

Living Pleads for Collective Security

Next on the rostrum is Litvinoff, played by Oscar Homolka, pleading for collective security.

No punches are pulled in depicting the Munichites in the British government of that time who spied collective security, built up the Nazi government to attack Russia. This portrayal has the O.K. of the British government because it is indicated in the picture that this was not the attitude of all British, but only of the now-repudiated Chamberlain government.

Romantic interest in the picture centers in Davies' daughter Ellen (Eleanor Parker) and a young Belgian engineer played by Richard Travis. Together with Tanya Litvinoff (Maria Palmer), the daughter of the foreign minister, they make a threesome of good friends.

Ann Harding is Mrs. Davies, and her friend Madame Litvinoff is played by Barbara Everest. Madame Litvinoff visited the studio when she was here for the Los Angeles performance of the Shostakovich Seventh Symphony, and is said to have heartily approved Miss Everest's performance.

The picture winds up with a dramatic plea for unity of the United Nations.

When Mr. and Mrs. America go to see "Mission to Moscow" they will walk into history in the making, and they will come out with a better understanding of the Soviet Union, our fighting ally and why we are fighting together against fascism.

Pablo O'Higgins Easel Paintings at A. A. A.

Paul O'Higgins was born in San Francisco in 1905. In 1926 he became interested in Mexico's popular art movement and was invited to help paint the remarkable murals for which Mexico has become famous. His seventeen-year residence in Mexico has made him as much native as American and there is some question whether he is considered an American or a Mexican artist. His preference for Pablo instead of Paul in his name is an indication of his personal wishes.

As one of the founders of the famous workshop called the Taller de Grafica Popular and the designer of some of Mexico's finest anti-fascist posters O'Higgins takes his place among those artists who use their art and talents as tools in the fight for democracy and freedom.

An exhibition of 18 easel paintings at the Associated American Artists, 711 Fifth Ave., through today, reveals him as an interpreter of the dignity and grace found in the personalities and the common pursuits of the people around him. His colors are subdued and gentle in their harmonies and his designs have a stability which is inherent in the subject he portrays. His understanding of the Mexican worker reveals a strong and patient people who are steadfast and eternal like the mountains in which they live.

The late Dwight Morrow, former Ambassador to Mexico, was right when he called O'Higgins "the best diplomat without portfolio the United States has had in Mexico."—G. B.

Films at Neighborhood Theatres This Week

- MANHATTAN**
- Irving Place Theatre, now playing, Sunset film Porters on the Volga; Chaplin Festival. OWI government film, World at War. Next program: Young Pushkin, Music Film Festival.
- City Newsreel (14th St. at 4th Ave.)**
Saturday-Monday: Nazi horror film, Story of Invasion of Poland; Troop Train. OWI film; also: Latest Leading Newsreels from England, Soviet Union and U.S.A.
- REO Jefferson, Saturday:** Road to Morocco; Henry Aldrich, Editor, Sunday-Monday: Secret Enemies; Escape from Crime. Tuesday-Wednesday: Black Swan; Over My Dead Body. Thursday-Saturday: You Were Never Lovelier; A Night to Remember.
- Academy of Music, Saturday-Monday:** Life Begins at 8:30; Parson's Triumph. Tuesday-Wednesday: Gullible Man; Night Monster. Thursday-Sunday: Y a n k e e Doodle Dandy; short subjects.
- Dever Theatre, Saturday:** Design for Scandal; Three Cheers for Sailors. Sunday-Monday: Rusty, Broadway Melody; Man from Dakota. Wednesday-Thursday: Hell-asleep; Down in San Diego. Friday-Saturday: Mental Storm; 26 Miles from St. Louis.
- Deluxe Theatre, Saturday-Monday:** Once Upon a Honeymoon; Time to Kill. Tuesday-Wednesday: White Cargo. Thursday-Saturday: Saturday-Tuesday: Once Upon a Honeymoon; Time to Kill. Sunday: The Great Gatsby.
- Buck Benny Rides Again:** Design for Scandal. Wednesday-Thursday: Emperor Jones; Ladies in Kentucky. Friday-Saturday: Devil and Miss Jones; Dr. Cyclops. Allerton Theatre, Saturday-Tuesday: Married a Witch; One of Our Aircraft Is Missing. Wednesday-Friday: Black Swan. Over My Dead Body.
- B. O. B. & Y. N.**
Elton Theatre (43rd St. & New Utrecht Ave., in Boro Park). Last Times Today: Soviet love story, Manchukuo.
- W. W. W.**
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WABC—Washington Correspondent
WQXR—Midwestern Concert
WQXR—Music of the Americas
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ALL OVER THE MAP



Danger of Delay

TOO frequently for comfort to the labor movement do we hear these days of collective bargaining elections to "no union" or an "independent" union because the AFL and CIO are too busy fighting each other.

The Pendleton Shipyard at New Orleans is one example. The Houston Shipbuilding Corp. is another. The same results may be in the making at numerous plants throughout the country where AFL and CIO unions are preparing to contest with each other while the anti-union forces are preparing to defeat both of them.

The workers, the bulk of them from rural and other areas that have not yet tasted unionism, cannot understand why the legitimate labor unions should be at each other's throats. Confusion is piled on top of prejudices and they are repelled. Such are the fruits of delay in putting into effect labor unity.

The AFL and CIO decided some time ago to form a committee on jurisdictional disputes. It is high time this committee really functioned and avoided such situations, and results, as we have seen at New Orleans and Houston.

So, with respect to legislation. The congressional Tories are advancing with increasing speed and weight. A carload of bills to disrupt the war effort, shackle labor and curb progress, is taking its congressional course. But labor is still marking time on the road to unity.

The recent CIO national committee has projected a program on an AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and United Farmers Union coalition on the legislative front. Local bodies of all these groups and others to rally people's unity for a people's war are to be formed and coordinated nationally. We understand that some steps have already been taken in that direction. But, while labor still ponders, reaction advances. This week's reactionary rampage in Congress should serve to underscore the urgency of the situation.

Churchill's Speech

WHAT remains after the Casablanca Conference, said the British Prime Minister in his report to Commons, is to carry out in detail the comprehensive nine-month plan of action which was decided upon there.

This plan, as has already been revealed, is directed towards major action in Europe. Churchill brought this out with new emphasis and optimism. Referring to the vast achievements of the Red Army, he pledged that "everything in human power is being done and will be done to bring British and American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale."

That the conferees at Casablanca were aware of the key importance of tempo and power is shown by Churchill's report that the military leaders had been formally asked to put "more weight into attacks and more speed into their dates."

With respect to the troop transports the U-boats have proven quite ineffective. As the Prime Minister points out, of three million soldiers moved under the protection of the British Navy only 1,348 had been killed or drowned—one out of every 2,201. That can hardly be considered an obstacle.

The test of the new single command under General Eisenhower in North Africa will have to be seen in the speed and ef-

fectiveness with which Tunisia is cleared up and, still more, new attacks upon Europe are launched from the African bridgehead.

As to the main thing—the Western Front in Europe—Churchill could hardly be expected to furnish details. Unfortunately, there was little evidence in his speech that a better coordination of arms and policy had been worked out with the Soviet Union. His emphasis upon the need for weight and tempo in the invasion of Europe indicates the direction in which public pressure must be placed to counteract the Munichite saboteurs and to assure the common fighting action of the whole Anglo-American-Soviet Coalition.

The Inflation Gag

THE proverbial man from Mars would scratch his head with amazement at the weird "anti-inflation" campaign being conducted by the New York Times and other newspapers.

The Times on Wednesday fulminated in its editorial columns on the new 48-hour work order of the President because it insists on overtime pay after 40 hours. This, says the Times, will contribute to inflation because it will give workers more money. Thus, in the name of fighting inflation, the Times fights against increased wages under any circumstances, against the 40-hour standard week, against incentive pay, etc.

The argument runs as follows: since the amount of consumers' goods produced is greatly decreased, the amount of workers' purchasing power must also be decreased; otherwise prices will jump skyhigh and we'll have inflation.

To the ordinary layman who isn't familiar with the subtleties of bourgeois political economy, it would seem fairly obvious that if rising prices cause inflation, then the thing to do is to stop prices from rising. The simple way to do that is to have strict price control. What's more, if you don't want consumers to compete for available goods, ration them. How cutting workers' pay will bring proper distribution of goods is beyond us.

What is the effect of the proposals of the Times, and other newspapers, to curb inflation?

First, the average worker today does not, after taxes, have enough money to buy his share of the consumer's goods that are produced in our war economy. What's more, with every rise in prices, he has to cut down on food, since pretty nearly everything else he spends is fixed. Thus, those who need food most from the point of view of our war effort are the ones who get it least. The effect of the proposals to cut workers' purchasing power, whether through elimination of overtime and incentive pay, or by denying pay increases to match increased living costs, is to weaken the efficiency of our war workers.

Second, the money taken from the wages of the workers, if the Times proposals were carried out, would simply swell the profits of the employers. Now it is a bit peculiar, to say the least, that those who offer this solution to inflation also wage a bitter fight against all attempts to limit profits. The logic of their position is, therefore, to deprive workers of all possibility of buying bonds, while such funds as the workers might earn that could be used for that purpose are to be turned over to the employers. Thus, all savings in this war period would accumulate in the hands of the employers.

This "solution" to the inflation danger has nothing in common with the President's 7-point anti-inflation program, and must be emphatically rejected by the people.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Gall of Ham Fish

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12

THE man whose office was used as headquarters for Nazi propaganda in this country and who once rode around Europe in Von Ribbentrop's plane unfolded himself from his seat in the House floor and demanded action to rid the government of "subversive" employees.

"We are determined to get rid of Federal employees who seek to undermine our American system of government and set up a totalitarian system, whether Fascist or Communist," the Ham Fish said. Nobody as much as snickered. Nobody asked the Ham Fish by what authority he presumed to talk about "subversive" activities.

REP. JOE HENDRICKS is a small town Florida lawyer who got considerable newspaper publicity for the first time during his six years as a member of the House when he sponsored the amendment to knock 39 government employees who are attacked by Martin Dies from the government payroll.

After this amendment was defeated, Hendricks put in another amendment to fire William Pickens, the Negro leader. The House passed this at first. But later a lot of Republicans and other members of the House began to get worried about the political consequences of their action when they heard the backfire from their Negro constituents. Finally the anti-Pickens amendment was defeated.

Hendricks was anxious to convince the House that he had not intended an act of discrimination against a Negro in sponsoring his anti-Pickens amendment. And believe it or not, he submitted the following as conclusive evidence of his good intentions:

"I say to you that any man

coming from the South knows that a southerner does not refer to a colored man as 'nigger.' When I started talking about this man and getting information on him I did not even know he was a colored man. I got in the habit of saying 'Mr. Pickens' and made that statement on the floor two or three times, which is evidence to you that I did not even know he was a colored man and did not care about it."

Most members of the House know very well that the 39 individuals singled out for attack by Dies are not Communists. Even Dies described not as Communists but as "crackpots and radicals."

The truth is that quite a few on that Dies list are red-baiters on their own. They are liberals who have been infected with the anti-Communist bug, and who have now discovered from their own experience that all the red-baiting in the world won't give them protection against Dies.

ONE of the most important speeches against the Dies Committee, the day before the vote on extending the committee came up, was made by Rep. Adolph Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee.

Sabath is the dean of the House. He is no spell-binder. But he is a serious member of Congress. He has courage, and he is a real liberal. And he deserves respect, even from his opponents.

While Sabath was speaking, Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia, ranking Democratic member of the Rules Committee, got up and asked arrogantly:

"If the gentleman has further time at his disposal, will he please tell this House what he is talking about."

Cox apparently cannot even understand the language of opposition to the Dies Committee and its anti-Communist line.

THESE are only a few side-lights selected almost at random of the last few days in the House.

One would never have known that this country was engaged in a desperate war with the Axis. As Sabath pointed out, the statements of Dies would make it "appear that we are at war with Russia."

THERE was something of a reaction against the fantastic pre-occupation of the House with red-baiting, and this was indicated to an extent by the decision to kill the Hendricks amendment on Pickens. It was also shown by the 94 votes against the Dies Committee—a pitifully small number against the 302 in favor of the committee, but still the best showing to date.

The fact remains, however, that the administration has failed to realize the real danger to the war effort if the Hitlerite red-baiting led by Dies continues. It has failed to organize a fight against Dies, and Majority Leader McCormack voted for the Dies Committee. It has continued to appease Dies.

Unless the red-baiting tide is stemmed, every war agency will face sniping and emasculation at the hands of Dies and his cronies in the House. And the poison of red-baiting will impede the war effort and disrupt national unity. The CIO has understood this. But it is time the national officers of the AFL, the President and his advisers, and all the win-the-war forces understood that they better fight against Dies now. The whole war effort will be in jeopardy if they wait.

Lincoln's Hatred for Racism

By Elizabeth Lawson
History Instructor, Workers School
(Continued)

What is the point of view which Lincoln here expresses? He upholds, first, the principle of popular government and the legal and political equality of all men—a principle which first gained acceptance with the overthrow of feudalism, and which continues from that time to be the goal of every progressive social system. This principle was a target of Confederate ideology. Lincoln rejects, secondly, the oft-expressed theory of the slaveholders, that the worker or farmer at the North was in a position no different from that of the slave, and that slavery of some sort was the natural condition of the vast majority of men. He upholds, thirdly, the more specific and temporary viewpoint of economic Jeffersonianism: widely-dispersed ownership of the means of production, enabling the laborer to rise to the position of owner—a state of affairs still possible in Lincoln's day, a state of affairs which Lincoln himself prolonged by halting the spread of slavery and by signing the Homestead Act which granted new lands to settlers free of cost.

Yet Jeffersonianism could not cover the whole of Lincoln's ideology. Living in an era of transition to large-scale industry, he was confronted with problems unknown in Jefferson's time. It was useful for Lincoln to take into account the growing class of proletarians. He therefore broadened the concept of Jeffersonian democracy; he upheld labor's right to organize and strike; he sought the support of the working class abroad; he decried the existence of prejudice against the Negro in the labor movement; he accorded a place to radical political minorities among the workers.

The division between free labor and capital in the North was exploited by the slaveholders for their own ends. Chattel slavery, they said, was a superior system, eliminating strikes and conflicts. It was in this connection that Lincoln, in a speech at Hartford, Connecticut, on March 6, 1860, declared with specific reference to the strike of shoe workers then in progress at Lynn: "Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop."

Lincoln's views on racial divisions among workers he declared to a delegation of the New York Workingmen's Democratic-Republican Association, which on March 21, 1864, came to the President to tell him of his election as an honorary member. He said:

"The honorary membership in your association is gratefully accepted. You comprehend, as your address shows, that the existing rebellion means more, and tends to do more, than the perpetuation of African slavery—that it is, in fact, a war upon the rights of all working people." He went on to urge unity among workers for their special aims. "Let them beware," he said, "of prejudice, working division and hostility among them-

selves. The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer (the Copperhead-inspired draft riot—E. L.) was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

There were those who attempted to persuade free labor that the liberation of the Negro meant the worsening of its own conditions. In a speech at Cincinnati (Sept. 17, 1859) Lincoln said: "... it not only does not wrong the white man that the Negro should be free, but it positively wrongs the mass of the white men that the Negro should be enslaved; that the mass of white men are really injured by the effects of slave-labor in the vicinity of the fields of their own labor." And in his Annual Message to Congress in 1862, he stated: "It is insisted that their (the Negroes—E. L.) presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? Emancipation would probably enhance the wages of white laborers and very surely would not reduce them."

Lincoln knew, also, the vital importance to the Union of the support it received from workers abroad. When the English ruling class, led by Palmerston, threatened war on the side of the slaveholders, it was the workers—influenced in large degree by the writings and activities of Karl Marx—who stayed the hand of their rulers. Every effort on the part of the English manufacturers and merchants to break the Union blockade of Southern ports and reopen the cotton trade, failed through the determination of the English workers, themselves, jobless and starving because of the very blockade they fought to maintain. Replying, on Jan. 19, 1863, to a letter of the workers of Manchester, Lincoln said in this connection: "I cannot but regard your decisive utterance upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country."

Lincoln gladly utilized the services of political minorities in the Union cause. Knowing full well that Joseph Weydemeyer, German-born immigrant, had been a member of the Communist League founded by Marx and Engels, and that he continued to propound Communist views in this country, Lincoln commissioned him a captain at the outbreak of the war, and eventually a general, commanding the military district of St. Louis. August Willich, a member of the Communist League before his migration, also became a Union general. Fritz Jacobl, member of the Communist Club of New York, advanced from private to lieutenant before his death at Fredericksburg; Robert Rosa, another member, became a major.

To a letter received from the In-

ternational Workingmen's Association (First International) with headquarters at London, Lincoln replied with great warmth (Jan. 31, 1865). The friendly tone of his response was noted with distaste by the British press and the British bourgeoisie.

In our day, Hitler has declared: "There must not be any majority decisions, only those of responsible persons. The Jewish doctrine of Marxism (read democracy—E. L.) rejects the aristocratic principles of nature, and sets mass and mere weight of numbers above the eternal privileges of strength and power." And in our own nation are those who seize upon the country's emergency to attempt to crush the working people; to deny permanently labor's right to strike—voluntarily sacrificed for the period of the war; to wrest from them democratic rights won in centuries of struggle; to reduce them to the "mudflats" of our civilization.

Is this not an echo of the doctrine of the American slaveholders? Fascism menaces those very principles for which Lincoln battled the Confederacy—democracy; personal freedom; equality of peoples and races. It threatens the existence of that nation which was first "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Once more we are engaged in a war "testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

The ultimate significance to the working class of the Civil War which Lincoln commanded, was best interpreted in the letter to Lincoln from the First International, drafted by Karl Marx.

"From the commencement of the Atlantic American strife," wrote the First Communist International, "the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the star-spangled banner carried the destiny of their class."

"... the working classes of Europe understood at once... that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the signal for a general holy crusade of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic."

"While the workingmen allowed slavery to defile their own republic, they were unable to attain the true freedom of labor... but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war."

"The workingmen of Europe feel sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American anti-slavery war will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead the country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world."

*These quotations are from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Nov. 13, 1863.

Party Education

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COMMUNITY EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSIONS

It has been generally recognized that all progressives and particularly Communists, have a great responsibility in educating and enlightening all sections of the population in the undercurrents of the present war of "national survival," as well as in the course and direction of daily events.

Classes and study groups, lunch-hour discussions in shops, study groups in community organizations, are being organized constantly, particularly study groups for "Victory—and After." The regular weekly informal discussion group has been the most successful form. Gathering in a private home, friends and neighbors are invited to spend an evening discussing some current issue, such as the problems of women in industry and the need for child day-care centers.

A leader in this field of work is invited to present the facts and problems and the group participates, adding from its own experiences and particular problems. Since this is not an isolated problem, but one that is related to many others in the scheme of our national war economy, other phases are brought forward and the group pursues them in future meetings: women in trade unions, labor's role in the war, the functioning of labor management committees, rationing, the need for centralized war economy, etc.

Other groups have a more formal program, setting topics and speakers in advance. Such a discussion group in Germantown, starting with a few friends gathering in a neighbor's home, has grown in attendance to 50, and is looking about for a hall to house a real community forum. Two central city groups operate a "current events" forum and maintain an average of 15 each, with new friends being drawn in constantly.

A group of workers in an office building started a "Luncheon Discussion Group" which has now become an established institution and increasingly popular with workers in the building. The weakness of these splendid beginnings lies in the fact that they are carried on mainly by the white collar and professional groups. While this is extremely important, because the white collar and professional workers usually lack the channels of education provided the industrial workers through their unions, there is much that could be done in the shops and the field of education in the trade unions has been almost unexplored.

Several years ago, Philadelphia enjoyed a large Peoples' Forum, with more than a thousand attending its weekly lectures held in the center of the city. Now, although the Tom Paine Forum offers splendid weekly discussions in a central city hall, the wartime problems of transportation and time make it necessary for us to develop community forums and discussion groups in all sections of the city, in all sections of the population, in unions, shops, civilian defense posts, etc.

It is hoped that in the next few months at least three or four actual community forums will blossom from the present discussion groups.

—RUTH GLYMER.



Kid Salvage

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